The New-York Times.

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TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF GARIBALDI.

THE INSURGENTS SURROUND PALERMO.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION.

Issue Between the British Lords and Commons.

Defeat of the American Contestant for the Derby.

Death of Albert Smith.

The United States Mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, Lt. Hollowell Commander, from Havre and Southampton on Wednesday, the 23d ult., at 9:30 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, [illegible] and the usual French and [illegible]

The weather and health has been throughout [illegible]

Passed Lat. 47° 10', long. 47°, and lat. 46° 40', long. [illegible] large icebergs.

The *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool [illegible] 26th ult., passed Cape Race at noon, June 1, but, owing to an interruption of the [illegible] news could not be forwarded until yesterday.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, May 20.

The ship *Vigilant*, of Bath, from *Shields*, hence for New-York, grounded in Shields Bay May 21, but was assisted off.

The news by these arrivals is of interest.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

PROGRESS OF GARIBALDI.

THE NEAPOLITAN TROOPS DEFEATED—ADVANCE ON PALERMO—A SECOND VICTORY REPORTED AS SECURED AT MORREALE—DECLARATIONS OF THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Saturday, May 19.

We have authentic accounts from Palermo, dated the 16th. GARIBALDI was on the night of the 13th at Salemi; on the 14th at Calata Fimi; on the 15th at Alcamo. He is said to have repulsed the royal troops at Pioppo—a place I cannot find in the smallest map before me, in which otherwise the line of march is distinctly traceable. From Alcamo to Morreale is rather more than a day's journey, and about half-way, on the mountain near Valguarnera and Partinico, is a place marked "Gioppo," not unlikely the scene of the encounter. This encounter, however, could only have taken place on the 16th, the day on which the steamer left Palermo. On that day, we hear from the same quarter, the royal troops had received a reinforcement of 3,000 men and two batteries. The state of siege was strictly enforced, but the agitation was great, and desertion began to [illegible] the ranks, not only of the soldiers, but even of the gendarmerie. Messina was quiet on the 14th.

These particulars incline us here to believe that the French news of the triumph of the patriots both at Palermo and Messina must, to say the least, have been premature. Their ultimate success is more than probable, but fortune has not yet definitively declared in their favor.

DISPATCHES FROM NAPLES.

NAPLES, Sunday, May 20—P. M.

On the 16th instant GARIBALDI put to flight the Neapolitan troops at Calata Fimi. GARIBALDI was expected to be at Partenico yesterday. His troops are intrenched in a semicircle round Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged. Great popular enthusiasm prevails.

A rumor is current that part of the city of Palermo is in the hands of the populace.

SUNDAY EVENING.

The Neapolitan troops were repulsed in the combats of the 15th and 16th inst. The position of Morreale, which commands Palermo, has been invested by the troops of GARIBALDI. Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo. The proclamation of Gen. LANZA, concerning an amnesty and a Viceroyalty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the Royal troops.

PARIS, Monday, May 21—2 P. M.

A telegram from Naples, dated last night, and received here this morning, announces that the Neapolitan army has been totally defeated, near Palermo, by the soldiers of GARIBALDI.

DISPATCHES FROM PALERMO.

PALERMO, May 16.

GARIBALDI was at Alcamo on the 15th inst. A fight had taken place at Lioppo, in which the Royal troops were repulsed. Palermo is again in a state of siege. Fresh troops have arrived. More emigrants have disembarked in Sicily.

PALERMO, May 20—Evening.

The Royal troops have entrenched themselves in a semi-circle round this city; the greatest discouragement prevails among them, as well as among the Government functionaries. The people, on the contrary, are most enthusiastic. Prince DE CASTELCICALA has been recalled.

PALERMO, Sunday, May 20—P. M.

A rumor is current that GARIBALDI has obtained a decided victory at Morreale.

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

The *Patrie* of to day, in speaking of the affair at Calata Fimi, says:

"The volunteers having been attacked with great vigor energetically defended themselves, and effected a retreat in good order, leaving behind a certain number of killed. According to the last advices the insurrection was being extended and organized in a great many directions. The same journal adds that when the detachments which are being organized will have joined the volunteers who disembarked at Marsala, the whole body will number about 12,000 men, well armed and well provisioned."

We extract the following from the *Patrie*, as giving some few additional details relative to the affairs of Sicily:

"According to information of the 17th, the volunteers were being joined by numerous adherents, and were completing their organization. These adherents come to them principally from the province of Messina and from the southern part of the province of Palermo. On a great number of other points native columns are being formed, and the inhabitants show a very threatening attitude. In some localities the revolt does appear to make much progress, particularly in the towns of Alicata and Regalmuttio, where a large trade in sulphur is carried on. The above facts show that the state of Sicily is most serious."

The *Patrie* also contains the following:

"According to the declarations of the prisoners taken at Calata Fimi, GARIBALDI was not in Sicily."

The Sicilian National Committee have distributed an energetic proclamation, calling on all Sicilians to join in the present struggle against the King of Naples. This document concludes as follows:

"Let us applaud the noble efforts of the youthful combatants; the country will cherish their names, and hold them up as models of heroic virtues and sublime self-sacrifice. We will remain staunch at our post, even though it should lead us to prison or the scaffold. We will stand firm, repeating the words of an illustrious General, 'Brethren, if we advance, follow us; if we fall, pass over us, and march on!' Italy for ever! VICTOR EMANUEL for ever!"

COLLATERAL MOVEMENTS.

The French Government has sent three ships of war to Naples, that being, it is said, the number of English vessels in the same waters. No news to be relied upon transpires here as to the exact whereabouts and doings of GARIBALDI. We only infer that the revolution is advancing morally and materially from the silence of the Neapolitan officials.

GENOA, Friday, May 18.

News from Messina to the 14th inst. state that the commander of the Piedmontese frigate *Governolo* had landed there, and was received with applause.

Marshal RIVERA had demanded reinforcements of Marshal RUSSO, who, being unable to diminish the garrison of Messina, had refused.

SATURDAY, May 19.

Advices from Naples to the 16th inst., state that the Sixth Regiment refused to fire on the people on the occasion of the demonstration of the 12th inst.

Government intends to appoint Count TRAPANI Viceroy of Sicily, and to grant a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

DIPLOMATIC MEASURES.

The following is a protest sent by the Government of the Two Sicilies to each member of the diplomatic body:

NAPLES, May 12, 1860.

A deed of the most savage piracy has been perpetrated by a horde of brigands, publicly enrolled, organised and armed in a State not hostile, under the eyes of that Government, and notwithstanding the promises received from the same Government to prevent it. The Royal Government, having been informed of the perpetrations which were being made, with the most shameless effrontery, in Genoa, in Turin, in Milan, in Leghorn and in Sienna, for an expedition destined against the Royal States, lost no time in calling the attention of the Piedmontese Government to such an attempt against the law of nations and of international obligations. Its answers were at first evasive, and afterwards amounted to promises to prevent the expedition, so that the Royal Government was confirmed in not doubting the assurances and assertions which arrived, confirming the character of the relations of a good understanding, and of that mutual abstinence from interference which we always had the intention of maintaining. The Government of [illegible] notwithstanding, continued to watch over the [illegible] of the factions who were united in Genoa [illegible] for the object to well known to all Europe. Their proceedings, in abridged narrative of which is inclosed with this note.

Meanwhile, in the flattering hope of seeing the departure of those pirates impeded, after their embarkation had been completed in Genoa and Leghorn on three merchant vessels, two of which were Piedmontese and one English, the first of the said vessels, leaving Leghorn, went in the direction of Marsala, where, having arrived yesterday, without showing any flag, they prepared to land the bands which they had on board, when the two Royal vessels cruising in the neighborhood opened on the aggressors the fire of artillery. The firing, however, was necessarily suspended, to give time to two English steamers arrived there a few hours before to take their officers, who were ashore, on board. On the embarkation of these persons the steamers gave a wide berth, and then only could the firing be recommenced on those pirates, without, however, being able to prevent their disembarkation in Marsala, a city of the Province of Trapani. With the announcement of the scandalous attempt, of which the short interval of time does not permit us to foresee the results in the insular parts of the Royal States where the insurrection was nearly repressed, the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has the honor of communicating to —— the history of the events, in order that he may inform his Government of them, and in order that, whatever may be the consequences of an attempt made against every right, in violation of international law, and through which Italy may find herself thrown into the most bloody anarchy, comprising, too, the whole of Europe, the responsibility may rest only on the authors, promoters, and accomplices of this barbarous invasion. The undersigned meantime repeats the assurances of his distinguished consideration. CARAFA.

A narrative of events communicated by the Government of the Two Sicilies to the Diplomatic Body, in connection with the above, is as follows:

MAY 9, 1860.

From the 28th of April the concentration became evident of Italian emigrants in Genoa, (especially Sicilians,) of Lombards, Piedmontese, Romagnoli and Tuscans, of notorious political "exaltation," and, more remarkably still, of that crowd of volunteers of whom, in the last war, GARIBALDI formed the corps of the Chasseurs of the Alps, who were afterwards distributed among the regular forces, and who, as we are assured, were recently and expressly dismissed the service.

This multitude poured onwards by sea and by railway, where, according to a report which up to the present time has not been contested, they had absolute liberty of traveling and absolute exemption from payment. GARIBALDI, who was known to be in Genoa, and who at times became invisible and impossible to be found, at last fixed his residence in the Palazzo Passano, at Quarto, and here in numerous bodies came together and were concentrated continually, not only the new arrivals, but those numerous Genoese whom antecedent facts, the shooting societies, and other circumstances pointed out as ultra-Liberals. This concourse awakened general attention and apprehension, except on the part of the Government, which did not show itself in the slightest degree affected. While the intention of effecting an armed landing in Sicily to foment the revolution was notoriously declared by public placards, by public subscriptions, theatrical representations, and other means, open to all, in broad daylight, and without any concealment, arms and ammunition were taken to the Palazzo Passano, which was thus converted into an arsenal. Arms and munitions of war freely circulated afterwards through the city, not belonging to any military department nor to the ordnance; in this way and others giving publicity to the preparations against Sicily. The departure of the expedition was frequently put off; it was announced that it would be concentrated in Malta on the arrival of the 5th of May. On the afternoon of that day 160 armed persons leaving in two barks the interior of the west arm of the port (every access to which is guarded by sentinels) went on board the commercial Sardinian steamers *Piedmonte* and *Lombardo* (of the Company of Rubattini—that is, the same to whom the *Cagliari* belonged.) The first of these steamers had arrived the day before from Tunis; the other was not to leave until the 9th for the Italian line. Notwithstanding, both were found full of combustibles, and probably amply provided with eatables. The captains were absent, and certainly the machinist of one, perhaps the *Piedmonte*. GIUSEPPE ORLANDO, an emigrant from Palermo, took his place, part proprietor of a foundry in Genoa. Without being impeded either by the guardianship of the port, or by the Sardinian vessels of war, or by a Spanish ship-of-war, or by two French steamers which were there, or by the maritime arsenal, or, in fine, by the land battery, the aggressors lighted the fires in the stoves of one of the two vessels, waited patiently till the steam rose and had strength sufficient to give motion to the wheels, (operations, which, at the least, require an hour,) and, taking the other in tow, left the port and anchored at scarcely a gunshot from the military barracks of the Foce. Here they waited for numerous marine stores, and a considerable crowd of volunteers, enlarged by the addition of the curious. The embarkation began under the direction and presidency of GARIBALDI, those who were leaving following one another for the most part in carriages, and accompanied by friends, who cheered them. The embarkation, which was in part effected from the port, was not completed before sunset, and this circumstance, affecting a seizure of the steamers, proves beyond doubt that it was done by daylight.

It is reported that in moving away from the Foce, which happened about 6 o'clock, one of the steamers took in tow a Greek sailing vessel, made, like the steamers, an arsenal for the service of those inhabitants of Sicily who should follow the impulse. In the course of the night of the 4th GARIBALDI embarked in a launch, and passed with others on board the steamer to make an inspection. Considerable and numerous packages, containing arms certainly and ammunition, followed the same direction. It is asserted, moreover, that in the same way were embarked six rifled cannon, got together from the banks of Nervi. By daylight the steamers were seen towards the east coast, and it is believed that they stopped at various places to communicate with the land. In his statement the captain of the *Amalfi*, bearing the Royal flag, declared that he had seen them leave the Gulf of Spezia distinctly between 6 and 7 o'clock, full of people. Among the persons on board are pilots of three merchant vessels, Palermitans, who deserted on the 5th for Genoa. All the inhabitants of Genoa might have been eye witnesses."

The Marquis DE VILLAMARINA has, in the name of Sardinia, protested against this accusation, which he says is false and injurious.

DISCLAIMER OF THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an article refuting the accusation of Ministerial connivance in the affair of GARIBALDI. The article says:

The Government has disapproved the expedition, and attempted to prevent its departure by such means as prudence and the laws would permit. The Sardinian ships of war had orders to prevent a landing, but could do no more than the Neapolitan vessels which were cruising in the Sicilian waters. Europe knows that the Government of the King does not conceal its solicitude for the common country, but, at the same time, it understands and respects the principles of international law, and believes its duty to be to make that principle respected in the State for the safety of which it is responsible."

GARIBALDI'S OFFICERS.

The *Siècle* publishes a letter from M. RICCIARDI containing some interesting details of the seven officers who, under GARIBALDI, command the *Cacciatori delle Alpi*.

LA MASA is known through the brilliant part he took in the insurrection witnessed by the City of Palermo on the 12th of January, 1848, and also through his having taken part in the war of independence as a chief over some Sicilian volunteers. He contributed also to the defence of Messina against the royal troops, in the month of September, 1848. During his exile he published a few political and historical works, one of which was an account of the events of which Sicily was the theatre in 1846 and 1849.

CARINI, who is also a Sicilian, got up a regiment of cavalry at Palermo during the revolutionary period of 1848 and 1849, and when the revolution broke down he tried to serve in exile not only the cause of Sicily, but also that of Italy, by his *French and Italian Review*, which appeared at Paris until the commencement of 1859.

STOCCO, a native of Calabria, is well known and very popular in that part of the Neapolitan kingdom. In 1848 he was one of the trustiest and bravest lieutenants in the insurrection of the Calabrias, and he especially gave proof of his bravery and skill on the 27th of June, during that combat at long odds between Angitola and Maida, that lasted nearly twelve hours, and in which from four to five hundred Calabrians were seen fighting advantageously against nearly all the troops commanded by Gen. NUNZIANTE, which troops would have been utterly defeated had the other Calabrian chiefs come up to the aid of Stocco.

CARIOLI is the brother of one of those glorious volunteers who were killed last year in the war against Austria. As soon as he heard of GARIBALDI's plans he came here in haste from Pavia, and it was his own mother who, still in mourning for her old st son, presented him to the General, and, as if she had done nothing yet, presented to him the sum of thirty thousand francs! I can tell you that traits of this kind are by no means rare with us, especially of late; and truly such a case does not furnish the least plain proof of the complete moral change that has been effected in Italy, and of the happy destiny that awaits it.

NINO BIXIO, a native of Genoa, is much liked here, and most popular in Italy. Wounded at Rome in 1849, by the side of his compatriot and friend, GOFFREDO MAMELI, he formed part in 1860 of the legion commanded by GARIBALDI, one of whose brilliant lieutenants he was. Used to the sea like GARIBALDI, having served as a ship-captain on a long voyage, he has just rendered eminent services to the expedition, in which he commands the Lombards.

CRISPI contributed greatly to the insurrection at Palermo in the January of 1848, and was one of the principal defenders of Messina in the September of the same year. In 1849 he defended the rest of Sicily against the Royal troops, commanded by FILANGIERI. Compelled to flee, he took service in Turkey, with the rank of a Colonel of Artillery; but at the very first cry from Sicily he did not fail to come, and will no doubt render great services to the cause of his country by his special knowledge.

ARDUINO is a distinguished officer of the old Sardinian army, and has, also, expiated by a long exile his love for liberty.

THE PROMISE OF THE EXPEDITION.

From the London Times.

GARIBALDI is a hero or a brigand; all men of his stamp divide the world in admiration or execration. If he should be tied to a tree and shot to death somewhere in the neighborhood of Palermo, history will describe him as a rash adventurer, like a thousand other nameless victims, who had zeal without judgment and courage without conduct. If he should drive the Neapolitans out of Sicily, and hold his own there until he had raised Naples and chased the Bourbons from the Peninsula, he will be the TELL or the WASHINGTON of renovated Italy. How is this to be? Our British public has been for the last week impatient to know. It is only a very few days since it heard that the idea of this invasion had been conceived. We can number the hours since GARIBALDI sailed from Genoa, and succeeded in effecting his descent upon Sicily. Ever since that telegram arrived our British public has considered itself ill-used that the next expected news lettered. Unfortunately, however, Sicily is an island. Unhappily, the roads are few and very bad, the mountains are very numerous, the telegraphs in the hands of the Government, and the railways yet to be made. Add to this that GARIBALDI has been so very thoughtless as to land upon that part of the island which is furthest away from the Straits of Messina and the coast of Italy, and which, although it may possibly be best adapted for his own immediate object, as being furthest from Naples, yet is ill situated for the early gratification of the laudable curiosity felt by his well-wishers here in England.

When therefore GARIBALDI, on the 11th of this month, sprang ashore at Marsala, leaving his two steamers to be taken as trophies by his prudent pursuers, he disappeared from the civilized world. For a while we heard nothing at all. Etna smoked no higher than usual, and the ships of commerce and transit that passed the island had heard no more wonderful sounds than in all ages have been supposed to reach the ears of those who passed through those terrible Straits. In these days, when we have been spoilt by telegrams, we naturally grow first indignant and then disgusted if a hero should take more than three days in overturning a dynasty or conquering a continent. The more fickle portion of the public were beginning to doubt in GARIBALDI. Some went so far as to think him altogether a myth, and, as HORACE WALPOLE has disproved all the accusation against RICHARD III., and as Archbishop WHATELY has demonstrated the non-existence of NAPOLEON I., so it became quite likely that the Neapolitan Government would succeed in persuading Europe that there was in Sicily no such person as GARIBALDI. Gradually, however, there came vague sounds from this island of classical echoes. The power of the King of Naples over this wild mountainous piece of earth is concentrated chiefly in Palermo and Messina. Sicily is the great shapeless stone which, as we see in the map, the toe of the Italian boot, is always kicking before it. Palermo is at the outer side of this stone. It became known at last that GARIBALDI had landed about 50 miles from Palermo, at a seaport town called Marsala, of ill-renown for its wine, but now partially redeemed by its connexion with this desperate enterprise in favor of liberty. Soon after it was certain that GARIBALDI had landed, news came that he had held the town of Marsala under a bombarment, that he had sent forth his outposts to reconnoitre the positions of the Royal forces, that he had received the insurgent chiefs of the island, and that the Neapolitan General had thought it prudent to call in all his forces from the outlying posts, and to concentrate them in Palermo. Then came doubtful and inconsistent rumors, how GARIBALDI had advanced to Morreale, which is within four miles of Palermo; that he was at Alcamo, which is twenty-five miles from Palermo; that he had been utterly routed at a place called Calata Fimi, which is still further away from Palermo, and that the whole expedition had been dispersed, chiefs killed, and flags and prisoners taken. All this was inconsistent, and impossible in its sequence, but by no means improbable in its general purport. All the places mentioned are in the direct route from Marsala to Palermo. In following that route, the insurgents would have to traverse a broken, mountainous country, new to them, and well-known to the Neapolitan soldiery. It is highly probable that they might be attacked at a disadvantage, and it was certain that the regular army of the King of Naples would be better supplied with military stores than the adventurers who had just come ashore. Private letters from Palermo were received reciting rumors of successes of the bands of liberators at places not to be found in the map, but these seemed hardly sufficient to outweigh the two steady official announcements from Naples and Rome, which declared a regular victory, spoke of flags and prisoners and sixth in the hands of the royal army, and told how the enthusiastic soldiery were driving the passes of the mountains, and dispersing the rebellious bands that lurked in the defiles. This was the first flight of telegrams which came to us from the scene of conflict.

To-day the tide has turned, and it is the friends of GARIBALDI who have the ear of Europe. From Turin we have an announcement contradicting the official account of the Battle of Calata Fimi. A telegram from Palermo, coming down to the 18th, describes Palermo as in a state of siege, the surrounding country as in full insurrection, 3,000 insurgents in arms to join GARIBALDI, the city in agitation, and the populace eagerly sympathizing with the country people outside. Close upon each other the telegrams now crowd, and it becomes evident that, whatever may be the true history of the affair at Calata Fimi, that contest was not of a nature to delay GARIBALDI's advance upon Palermo. On the 15th and 16th there was a fight, and the Neapolitan troops were driven back. The result of this was that GARIBALDI seems to have occupied in force the village of Morreale, which, as the map shows, is situate upon a hill commanding Palermo. If GARIBALDI has any guns with him, this position must render the condition of the Neapolitan garrison desperate. The commander seems to have been of this opinion, and to have sallied forth to dislodge his besiegers; for now comes our crowning telegram, which brings down news to last Sunday night, and tells us that the Neapolitan army had been entirely defeated close to Palermo.

The chain of facts thus strung together seems to be quite consistent. If the news holds true, Sicily is lost to the House of Bourbon. The object of GARIBALDI has evidently been to get possession of the more distant of the two great military posts of the island. By this time he must be in possession of Palermo, or of such portion of it as he can hold without command of the sea. His friends do not claim for him that there has yet been any important defection of the Neapolitan army, but neither Palermo nor Messina is fortified with a view to defence from an enemy coming from the interior. If the King has lost Palermo, Messina must follow, and there is not much chance of re-conquest by the present King of Naples. The impulse here is to rejoice. As the news passes from man to man, even among the most Conservative of English societies or assemblies, every face lights up with joy. No one cares to wait and ask himself to what this success can lead. He exults in the simple fact that a detestable tyranny is crumbling into dust. In these days, when a nation must go as a strong man armed, and when no one can know what the morrow may bring forth, we must judge facts as they rise. Thus far, the removal of the tyranny of this King of Naples is in itself a good. What it may lead to we cannot tell. That we may soon see the French eagles circling and swooping in this part of the world is very probable; that new difficulties and new combinations may be produced by this great gain to the interests of humanity is very possible. GARIBALDI may be mixing up the elements of that great European war which even Lord GRANVILLE last night showed us in a shadowy prospective, but, while he is fighting against such a tyranny as that of Naples, we cannot refuse him our sympathies, and cannot but rejoice at his success.

THE QUESTION OF TURKEY.

RECEPTION OF THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

A letter from Berlin of the 19th, in the *Débats*, says:

"The communications made to the Prussian Government, and to the Prince-Regent in particular, by Count D'ADLERBERG, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, as to the manner in which that Court regards the positions of the Christians in Turkey, have just been completed by a note which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has sent to Prussia, as well as to the other Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris. Russia in that document explains the reason of her proposition for submitting to the common examination of the Powers the situation of the Christians, which has for some years past become rather worse than better. Baron DE SCHLEINITZ has not yet given any reply to these communications, and, if we may judge from the opinion expressed by influential persons, the probability is that Prussia will raise no objection to an inquiry into the matter, but that she will protest beforehand against any modification of the territorial state of Turkey."

BERLIN, Monday, May 21.

England has not yet given her consent to the assembling of a Conference of the Great Powers for the settlement of the Eastern question. The *Kreuz Zeitung* says: "We have reason to doubt the correctness of the news that England would not oppose an eventual inquiry into the situation of the Christians in Turkey." The same paper, however, published, on Saturday last, intelligence concerning the attitude of England, which was contrary to the above statement.

VIENNA, Saturday, May 19.

Austria, Prussia and England are said to agree to the following: 1. As to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. 2. Should an inquiry into the situation of the European Christians in Turkey take place, it is by no means to be instituted exclusively upon the basis of the facts given by Russia but in an independent manner, and upon the facts reported by the different Ambassadors and Consuls in the East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, May 21.

The Marquis DE LAVALETTE was received to-day at a solemn audience by the Sultan. The Marquis has addressed the principal French residents in Constantinople in a speech which has produced a sensible effect on the Bourse, and caused a considerable rise in the quotations of foreign exchange. Instructions have been forwarded to the Turkish diplomatic agents abroad, informing them that the Sultan questions the competency of the Powers to institute the inquiry proposed by Russia. The Sultan invokes Article 9 of the Treaty of Paris, dated the 30th of March, 1856.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 22.

The Austrian Government having sent orders by telegraph to its agents in the Danubian Principalities to ascertain the fact whether Russian troops were really concentrated on the Pruth, has arrived at the certainty that there is no concentration of Russian forces on that river.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The day upon which the *Vanderbilt* sailed is the great London day known as the Derby Day, when the several prizes contended for at the Epsom races are awarded. For the Derby Cup this year the leading favorites were Mr. R. TEN BROECK'S American horse *Umpire* and Mr. NICHOLL'S *Wizard*. It was current in the London papers that Lord PALMERSTON had ventured upon the American horse; while on the morning of the race the betting stood 9 to 4 against *Wizard*, 4 to 1 against *Umpire*, and 5 to 1 against *Thormanby*, owned by Mr. R. MERRY. A telegram received by Dr. OWEN, the purser of the *Vanderbilt*, previous to the sailing of the steamer, dated at Epsom, 3:45 P. M., announces that the race was won by *Thormanby*, *Wizard* coming in second, and *Horror*, (owned by Capt. CHRISTIE,) third; while *Umpire* was the *eleventh* on the list.

In regard to the championship, a correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says:

If SAYERS were equal to maintaining the position of Champion he ought to have upheld it, as he has led the public to expect he would. If, however, he finds that his arm is permanently injured, or that from any other cause it is desirable he should give up the belt, he should have done so at once, and openly—stating his reasons—and he might have retired with honor to himself and satisfaction to his countrymen.

As it is at this moment, HEENAN is Champion of England. SAYERS has retired, and HEENAN defends the belt against all comers. This is tantamount to an acknowledgment of defeat by SAYERS. If he had made it a little earlier the people of England—lords and ladies, tinkers and tailors—would not have subscribed £5,000 for the petted hero of the Prize Ring.

HEENAN and SAYERS were to give a *séance* at Cremorne Gardens on Wednesday, 30th. The tickets were half a guinea each, and it was expected that an audience of ten thousand would be present.

The outside of the *Great Eastern* has been repainted and a number of men are employed in scraping off barnacles, her bottom having become somewhat foul. When ready for sea the ship will not draw more than 26 feet.

The *Bank Journal* says: Lord ABERDEEN has raised the rent about 100 per cent. of a number of his farms in Aberdeenshire.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, May 21.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Paper Duty Repeal bill.

Lord LINDHURST confined himself to the practical point—the privileges of that House contrasted with those of the House of Commons.

Lord MONTEAGLE warned their lordships that the question they were called upon to determine was, not whether they should adopt the bill for the repeal of a million and a half of taxation, but whether they would diminish the security for the payment of the charges on the Consolidated Fund, which would strike at the whole credit of the country, and deteriorate the value of public securities. This bill, moreover, would establish a precedent which no honest man would imitate in dealing with his creditors. He moved to defer the second reading for six months.

Lord DUFFERIN supported the bill.

The Duke of RUTLAND hoped their lordships would not assent to the bill.

Lord CRANWORTH said the constitutional question was one which involved the House in great difficulty.

Lord CHELMSFORD said, if the House had the power and the right to reject this bill there devolved upon their lordships a corresponding duty, and if they believed that the taking off this tax, at the same time that the tea and sugar duties were retained, was inexpedient, they were bound to reject it.

The Duke of ARGYLE insisted that its repeal was in strict consistency with the principles of finance adopted by Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY said the main question was the abolition of the paper duty and the objection to its repeal, and in supporting the amendment he performed only what he deemed a solemn duty, with no desire to embarrass the Government, still less to overthrow it.

After a reply by Lord GRANVILLE, their lordships divided, when the numbers were as follows:

Content—Present	90
Content—Proxies	14—104
Not Content—Present	161
Not Content—Proxies	32—193
Majority against the second reading	89

In the House of Commons, May 21, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to a question from Mr. KINGSLAKE, said there was no intention on the part of the Austrian or Spanish Government of interfering in the affairs of Sicily.

The Consolidated Fund (£9,500,000) bill was read a third time and passed.

The amount already subscribed for the Humboldt memorial is more than 30,000 thalers.

The Secretary of State has advised Her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Mr. HARCH, which will be immediately prepared. In the meantime an order for the immediate release of the prisoner was dispatched from the Home Office on Saturday afternoon.

On Saturday Lord DERBY received the deputation appointed by the late meeting in St. Martin's Hall to wait on him, for the purpose of attempting to dissuade him from opposing the repeal of the duty on paper.

The *Times* City article of Monday says: "The fact that Lord DERBY had notified, in answer to the deputation, his intention to persist in opposing the surrender of the £1,300,000 a year derived from the paper duty, produced, perhaps, some effect upon the funds; not so much from the possibility that it may necessitate modifications in the Cabinet, as from the belief that the discussion on the point will lead to a recognition of the serious character of our revenue prospects for 1861."

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that, in the last sitting of the *Corps Législatif*, the project of a law relative to sugar and coffee was agreed to by 233 against 3 votes.

The *Moniteur* also states that the EMPEROR, having returned from Motte Beuvron, presided, on the 19th, at a Council of Ministers.

The *Patrie* says the statement that the Division Bazaine had received counter-orders is incorrect. This division was to enter Paris on the 26th ult.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes an article, signed "Guerault," protesting against the underhand intervention of Austria in the States of the Church.

The health of M. VILLEMAIN causes some uneasiness to his friends. It is said that he is threatened with the loss of his right eye.

The effective force of the French army will be increased, next month, by 100,000 men.

SPAIN.

A dispatch dated at Madrid, May 22, says:

The Association for the reform of the tariffs yesterday held a very long sitting, during which an animated discussion on the subject of free trade took place.

The Absolutist journals assert that ELIO has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen.

ELIO embarked for France May 19.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says: It is not true that Government will propose, and the Senate vote, the abrogation of the law excluding Count DE MONTEMOLIN from the throne of Spain.

ITALY.

TUSCANY AND THE LEGATIONS.

THE PRIESTS AND THE PEOPLE—THE POPULAR INDIGNATION AT THE HIERARCHY—THE EXPEDITION OF GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FLORENCE, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

The time is drawing near when the question is to be decided whether the priests or the people are to be masters of this reawakened Italy. No one expects that the Pope will abate one jot of his pretension to rule with the most absolute authority both on the bodies and souls of those who are so unfortunate as to be his subjects by hereditary right. The affections of his people wholly alienated, his States torn by internal commotions, and his power weakened by the dismemberment of important provinces, one would think that His Holiness would ponder seriously upon the best means of winning once more the respect and confidence of those who surround the immediate seat and centre of his authority. But no, the Pope must continue to intermeddle with the affairs of his neighbors. After he has put everything wrong at home, he must needs invoke the demon of confusion to mar the order and harmony happily existing in adjoining States. On Sunday, the 13th of the present month, occurred the twelfth anniversary of the existence of Piedmont as a free constitutional State, under the instrument of government granted by King CHARLES ALBERT, father of the present sovereign. For a dozen years, under that charter of popular rights, the State has prospered in an extraordinary measure, and recently greatly extended its power. Its benevolent influence was spreading, and during the past year province after province in Central Italy chose it as their fundamental law by uniting themselves to the Kingdom of Piedmont. On the first recurrence of the anniversary, after the union, it was thought not less in accordance with duty than propriety, that in these provinces, also, the day should be observed by religious ceremonies in the Cathedral churches, after a manner common to similar occasions. Arrangements were made by the Government here in Tuscany, accordingly. But it was soon understood that an order had been received from Rome directing the clergy of all classes to abstain from participating in any manner in the celebration. They were menaced with spiritual penalties if they dared to disobey the mandate, no matter what impulses of patriotism, or sentiment of duty, might influence some of them to act differently. Many doubted whether the Primates would have boldness enough to go contrary to the order of the Government here, and the general sentiment of the community, by refusing to serve at the sacred function. But it was soon evident what master they had determined to obey. The confidence of the larger part of the ecclesiastics is in the ultimate triumph of the cause of the Pope and despotism. The Bishops and Archbishops in all Tuscany flatly refused to assist themselves, or allow the inferior clergy to take part in the commemoration. A very decided admonition from the Government, and articles in the journals, in which lessons of duty were read to them in no very gentle terms, had not the slightest effect. Let what would happen, they would not act. In the Cathedral of Florence, by order of the Bishop, LIMBERTI, the candles and other furniture of the altar, and even the bell under the dome, which gives the signal for the elevation of the Host, were all removed. According to the accounts that have come in, it was the same with one or two exceptions, throughout Tuscany. But in spite of this clerical obstinacy, a way was found to conduct the ceremony. The people attended in large numbers, and joined with more than usual fervor in singing the Ambrosian hymn.

In Florence the Chapter of the Church of San Lorenzo sent a detachment of priests to the Cathedral, who in the best way they were able, filled the places of those who had shamefully deserted their posts. But these champions of the Pope seem destined to have their reward. The feeling of indignation in the community is so strong against them that the Government, to satisfy it, may be obliged to seek out some punishment which will serve as a warning for the future. The Archbishop of Florence is in the receipt annually of some $6,000 of the people's money, and the Bishop of Pisa considerably more than twice that amount; besides luxurious palaces in which to pass their bachelor lives, made up of one does not know what indulgences. The clergy are very slow to discover what a mistake is made by conduct so entirely in opposition to the public opinion of a community in which they themselves, with the rest, are but simple citizens. They can make no complaint that their order has not always been treated with respect here in Tuscany. The rights of the priests and of the Church have in no case been violated. On the contrary, if there has been exhibited bad passion, with a disposition to break out into violence, it has been on the part of the ecclesiastics. Dictates of prudence, as well as right, ought to teach this class how much better it would be to renounce a too intimate alliance with the unjust, and every day more forlorn, cause of Rome, and embrace sympathies more in harmony with the aspirations of true Italians.

After the ceremonies in the Cathedral, at which the Prince Lieutenant CARIGNANO assisted, that functionary with his staff of officers, attended a review of several battalions of the National Guard in the square before the church. The troops defiled briskly before the terrace on which the Prince stood, and shared with him the loud shouts of satisfaction which rose on every side from the crowd. This body of soldiers is soon to be reorganized and placed on a footing, by which, in case of necessity, instead of being little more than a corps of police, it may be called into the field.

Interest in the expedition of GARIBALDI, solicitude for its success, and speculations and anxieties as to what present and final influence it may have upon Europe, touching the fortunes of Italy, engross all minds. As to the legitimacy and morality of the cause in which the courageous General is now embarked, there seems to be here but one opinion; and in its happy issue, if it encounters no foreign intervention, confidence is quite as universal. The General has already landed on the island with little or no loss of life among his gallant band. The Sicilians have a fair prospect of once more gaining their independence. There cannot be a doubt that there will be a general rising of the inhabitants of the Island as soon as it is known that GARIBALDI has landed and obtained a foothold on their shores. As near as can be ascertained for some days the whole interior of the Island has been under the control of the revolutionists, whose number has been stated to be already as many as fifteen thousand. If the Sicilians succeed in separating their favorite province from the dominion of the King of Naples, what disposition will they make of their valuable possession? To whom will the sovereignty of the Island be offered, and what alliances sought, with strong enough guarantees to protect it against the possibility of again falling into the hands of the enemy? Will the Prince of SYRACUSE, as the representative in Southern Italy of the Sardinian Alliance and the principle of nationality, receive the offer of the Lieutenancy, subject to the control of the Northern Kingdom; or will Gen. GARIBALDI himself have a share in the Government of the province which he will have conquered? Even England, with characteristic greed, is watching with interest the progress of events, reluctant to give up her old hope of turning to account any new Sicilian vicissitudes. A monopoly of the Sulphur-trade, and that of the famous Marsala mine, does not content her, as long as the Island is so rich in other resources out of which great profits can be made. She has for a long while coveted the jewel of the Mediterranean, and now stands ready, at a favorable opportunity, to offer her generous "Protectorate," and might succeed in her purpose if France, and Austria, and Russia, would allow it. The aim of GARIBALDI is the only disinterested one to free the Sicilians from their cruel Bourbon servitude, and unite them to the great Italian nation which is and is to be. There are now only two enemies of Italy to be driven out, the King of Naples and the Pope. When these, the allies of Austria, are gone, to conquer that Power, also, as an enemy within the borders of Italy, will be a comparatively easy work. AP.

GENERAL NEWS.

MILITARY ENCOUNTERS ON THE PAPAL FRONTIER.

A telegram dated Rome, May 20, has been received, announcing that 60 Pontifical *Gendarmes* had encountered 350 Garibaldians on the evening of the 19th inst. in a grotto near Montefiascone. A severe contest ensued, in which the Garibaldians had six killed—among whom was the brother of ORSINI—and about 25 wounded. The *Gendarmes* had 3 killed. The band had

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Last of the Slavery Question—The Chapter declared Advisory and not Mandatory—Action of the Conservatives—The Majority Report Adopted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, FRIDAY, June 1, 1860.

Although the proposed change of the General Rule on Slavery has not been effected, and gently as the adoption of the new chapter has been urged and defended, and in spite of the emollient resolution of to-day, setting forth that that chapter is merely declaratory and advisory, and not mandatory, it is plain that the Progressives have, in effect, gained all that they contended for. They have procured the insertion in the Discipline, which is the lamp by which all Methodist feet are guided, of a distinct avowal that slave-holding is contrary to the laws of God and Nature, the Golden Rule and the *existing General Rules* of the Discipline. No exception whatever is made to the cases in which slaveholding for merciful purposes has been held, by the minority, to be justifiable is made in this averment. What matters it that this is a declaration only and not a command? If members of the Church stand honestly by the asserted principles of the Church, are they not just as much bound to carry them out as if they were directed to do so by express statute? If they do not honestly stand by them, do they not *ipso facto* forfeit their membership in the court of conscience, and, if convicted, in the chancery of the Church?

The anxious inquiry, in view of what has been done, is—What will come of it? After all, as the Progressives have repeatedly asserted, there is nothing new in the new avowal of principles except the phraseology. There is nothing in it that any follower of WESLEY can pronounce untrue or unjust. By the rules of law and in the light of reason it is admitted that all general rules may have exceptions; *exceptio probat regulam*. If in a specific case a Maryland or Virginia Methodist held slaves, which, trammeled by state laws, he could not emancipate immediately, and clearly designed to set them free as speedily as arrangements for sending them to a distance, or otherwise securing them from the clutches of less conscientious masters, could be made, he certainly would not be expelled from the Church under the Discipline as it now is. Those in the Border Conferences, thus situated, need have no fear. Their cases cannot be prejudged, for they must be passed upon by their own Conferences. Those, on the contrary who make religion a cloak for sin are warned off the premises by the action of the General Conference. There seems to be no reason to believe that the Church will lose many members. Some, doubtless, will withdraw, but, although a delegate from a Border Conference told me to-day that the Baltimore Conference would probably establish a separate Church, the indications are that none will secede, in a body, from the established Methodist Society. Rev. CHARLES B. TIPPETT, of the East Baltimore Conference, made a statement to-day which, and the reception of which, goes far to support this view. After the Conference had adjourned, he read from a Buffalo paper a report that the Conservatives had met to consider the propriety of seceding, and pronounced it wholly unwarranted and contrary to fact,—"and almost unmanly," added Rev. WM. COOPER, of the Philadelphia Conference, (which extends into Southern territory,) Loud applause greeted the announcement.

The following is the corrected vote by which the new chapter was adopted. Some of the delegates did not record their names till to-day:

AYES—Abbott, Armstrong, Ayres of Delaware, Ayres of Upper Iowa, Bain, Baker of Black River, Baker of Erie, Bannister, Barrows, Barth, Bascom, Bennett, Bigelow, Bingham, Birt, Bixby, Blake, Boggs, Bristol, Brooks of Kansas, Brooks of Minnesota, Brown of New-York, Brown of Upper Iowa, Brown of Providence, Bruce, Brunson, Bullard, Carpenter, Chapin of Erie, Chapin of New-England, Clarke of Erie, Clark of New-York, Clark of Pittsburgh Coll, Colclasar of North Indiana, Cornell, Cooke, Corkhill, Cowles, Cox, Crary, Crawford, Crews, Curry of New-York East, Dean, Dempster, Dennis, Dunn of Troy, Duaning, Eddy, Erwin, Ferris, Fillmore, Floy, Gavitt, Gillett, Golden, Goodwin, Goss, Griffin of Troy, Griswold Hammond, Haney, Hare, Harris, Harrower, Hatch, Hatfield, Havens, Hayes, Heimershausen, Hibbard, Hill, Howard, Howell, Hoyt, Hulburd, Hunter of Peoria, Jacokes, Jasper, Johnson, Keeler, Kellam, Kiger, King, Kingsley, Landon, Leihy, Leslie, Locke, Magee, Marley, Mathier, McKinstry, Merrick, Merrill, Miller, Mitchell of Cincinnati, Mitchell of Pittsburgh, Monroe, Morgan, Munger, Munsell, Nash, Nast, Nelson, Norris, Nuttar, Nye, Olin, Parson, Pearne, Peck, Penfield, Petty, Pike, Poe, Porter of New-England, Prince, Raymond, Reddy, Reed of Cincinnati, Reid of East Genesee, Reed of Upper Iowa, Russell, Sapp, Smart, Smith of Cincinnati, Smith of Genesee, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Stallard, Stanton, H. L. Starks, D. Starks, of Bloomington, Thomas of California, Thomas of Wisconsin, Thomson of North Ohio, Thurston, Townsend, Trimble, Tuttle of East Genesee, Twombly, Webster, Whedon, Whiteman, Wise, Witherspoon, Young—Total 154.

NOES—Messrs. Battelle, Black, Brown of East Baltimore, Brown of New Jersey, Carlton, Cartwright, Castle, Cliff, Colclasar of Philadelphia, Connell, Coombe, Cooper, Corrington, Crane of Illinois, Crane of Newark, Curry of Kentucky, Day, Drummond, Durbin, Ellison, Fuller, Goode, Griffin of New-York, Griffith, Guyer, Hildt, Hodgson, Hoidich, Hopkins, Hughes, Hunter of Western Virginia, Jamison, Kuhl, Martin, Mitchell of East Baltimore, Monroe, Morgan, Murphy, Osbon, Porter of Newark, Power, Prentice, Robinson, Rutledge, Sargent, Sewall, Shumate, Slicer, Street, Thompson of Philadelphia, Tippett, Travis, Tuttle of Newark, Van Cleve, Veitch, Waller, Wilson, Wood—Total 57. Absent 9.

The eccentric Dr. PETER CARTWRIGHT, when about to vote to-day, asked how the majority had voted. "In the affirmative," was the answer. "They're always wrong," said Dr. CARTWRIGHT; "I vote No!"

Bishop MORRIS presided to day.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes, Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY, of Erie, moved that the rules be suspended, in order that they might finish the consideration of the report on Slavery. The motion was carried.

Rev. J. PORTER (New-England) inquired whether the previous question taken yesterday was upon the whole report on Slavery, or on the Chapter only.

Bishop AMES declared that it was taken upon the Chapter only.

Rev. F. A. BLADES (Detroit,) offered the following substitute for the resolution pending when the Conference adjourned yesterday:

Whereas, During the pendency of the Chapter on Slavery, the following amendment was offered as explanatory of the Chapter; "provided that the section is understood to be only advisory."

Resolved, That said amendment was rejected by this body because we regard the chapter in itself so clearly declarative and advisory as not to require any such explanation.

Mr. BLADES called for the previous question, and the call was sustained, 130 voting in the affirmative.

Dr. DURBIN requested an opportunity to amend the substitute, but it was denied him.

The minority declined to vote on the substitute because it was explanatory of the vote of the majority by which the amendment in question had been rejected.

Members of the minority expressed their willingness,—as soon as the majority was placed on the record as voting for that resolution,—to vote for a similar one.

Immediately that it was announced that 144 had voted for the resolution and 5 against it,—only members of the majority, for the most part, having voted,

Rev. S. Y. MONROE (N. J.) asked that the names of those who had not voted be again called. It was done.

Rev. Mr. COOMBE (Philada.) voted in the affirmative, saying that now that the majority had voted for the substitute, his reason for declining to vote was removed. Many of the majority did likewise, but

Rev. F. HODGSON (Philada.) said that while he gave the majority all credit for sincerity, he believed they were putting a violent construction on their own words, and therefore he voted "No!"

A minority of the minority trod in his footsteps.

After the voting under this call was completed,

Rev. G. HUGHES, of New-Jersey, who had said when first called that he could not vote "now nor ever," observed that as the minority had now sustained the majority he would vote "Aye." [Laughter.]

Several followed his lead, and the Secretary's final announcement was as follows: Ayes, 145; Nays, 6. Those who voted in the negative were: COIL, of Pittsburgh; CORKHILL, of Iowa; COWLES, of Iowa; HARE, of Iowa; HODGSON, of Philadelphia; and OLIN, of Oneida.

Rev. HOMER J. CLARK, of Pittsburgh, offered a series of resolutions declaring that with the present emphatic chapter in the Discipline no change in the General Rule is needed, and directing the editors of Church papers to discourage, as far as possible, all agitation or controversy in behalf of a future change of the rule.

Rev. C. KINGSLY, of Erie, declared that if they desired peace, such resolutions as this should not be offered.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. KINGSLEY moved that, before the report of the Committee on Slavery was adopted, all those parts of it relating to a change of the rule be stricken from the report.

This was opposed on all sides, and was withdrawn.

That portion of the report relating to the suspension of the fourth restrictive rule in the Discipline, that the change of rule might be effected, was expunged, and the report as amended was adopted as a whole.

Bishop MORRIS—I want to know if this thing is done with?

Voices—Yes!

Bishop MORRIS—May it stay so, world without end! [Laughter.]

Majority and minority reports from the Committee on Boundaries were presented. They were at variance in regard to the propriety of dividing the Troy Conference, which the first proposed. The report of the majority, after a long discussion, was sustained, and the Conference adjourned to 2 P. M.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Bishop MORRIS introduced Bishop SMITH and Rev. Mr. GAEDNER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada. The former addressed the Conference, giving an account of his own connection with Methodism, and of the present prosperity of the Church in Canada.

A resolution from the Committee on the German Work, creating a committee to prepare a German Hymn Book, was adopted.

Rev. Dr. WM. NAST delivered a long address, detailing the condition of the German Work, and urging the establishment of a German Conference in the West.

A resolution directing that the subject of forming a German Conference be referred to the Annual Conferences, that they may make their wishes known in that regard to the next General Conference, was adopted.

The following passage was stricken from the Discipline, in order that the book might be made to conform in all its parts to the new chapter: "Provided, nevertheless, no slaveholder shall be eligible to the office of an Elder or Deacon, when the laws will admit of emancipation and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom."

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE SESSION—LAY DELEGATION—THE SUBJECT REFERRED TO THE LAITY WITH A FAVORABLE EXPRESSION IN ITS BEHALF.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2, 1860.

The last days of a General Conference, I find, are like the last days of a Legislature. Important measures are hurried through with unwonted rapidity; each delegate sits on wires, and a dozen pop up to each new motion and scramble for the floor; all speak at once; there is "confusion worse confounded;" calls to order and rappings, by no means spiritual, by the presiding officer, obtain comparative silence for a moment, and the next instant disorder reigns again. The moral lies at the surface: Ministers are but men. The most important action had, to-day, was that by which the question of admitting lay delegates to the General Conference was for the present settled. None can sit in the next General Conference, and it is left to the laity, to all intents and purposes, to decide whether they shall be admitted to its councils thereafter.

At its meeting last evening the Conference considered the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Lay Delegation, the substance of which you have already published.

Rev. W. H. GOODE, of Kansas, moved that the whole subject be laid over until the next General Conference. [Cries of "No," "No."]

Rev. F. C. HOLLIDAY, of S. E. Indiana, doubted whether the laity desired the proposed change, and yet would vote for the majority report with the understanding that the whole subject should be submitted to the people for their approval.

Mr. GOODE's motion was laid on the table.

Rev. Dr. J. P. DURBIN, of Philadelphia, urged the adoption of the majority report. All Protestant Churches except their own admitted the laity to their councils. They were told to wait until the people asked for it; but he believed that if a right had been taken away from the laity it should be restored to them without their asking. The time had fully arrived for recognizing the rights of the laity in this regard.

Rev. G. MOODY, of Cincinnati, spoke in its behalf, and

Rev. Dr. CURRY, of New-York, East, offered a resolution in favor of commending the matter to the favorable consideration of the Annual Conference, with a view to obtain an expression from them and from the people that the next General Conference might act understandingly with regard to it. After a lengthy debate an amendment offered by Rev. Dr. W. L. HARRIS, of W. Ohio, was adopted. It provides that after the plan has received the approval of the Annual and Quarterly Conference, it shall be submitted to the General Conference for ratification.

Many substitutes and amendments were offered and rejected amid a great deal of confusion, and at 11 o'clock the Conference adjourned, having effected just nothing.

At 8½ o'clock this morning again Bishop SIMPSON called the Conference to order. The consideration of the reports on Lay Delegation was resumed, and under a rule limiting each speaker to five minutes the delegates submitted their views.

Rev. J. H. BROWN, of East Baltimore, said that the 40,000 petitions in behalf of the measure had been pronounced "the scum of the laity."

Rev. Dr. W. L. HARRIS, of West Ohio, desired that such a statement should not go forth uncontradicted. Nothing of that kind had been said in the General Conference.

Mr. BROWN said he had heard it privately; when the influence of the laity was wanted they were glorified to the skies, and when it was not they were decried.

Rev. Dr. D. W. CLARK (New-York) submitted a substitute, declaring that the General Conference approves of lay delegation, and providing for the appointment, by the Bishops, of six clerical and six lay members, to prepare a plan for introducing lay delegation, which, if it receive a majority of the votes in the Annual and Quarterly Conferences, should be submitted to the next General Conference.

Rev. J. PORTER (New-England) offered a substitute, declaring that the General Conference was in favor of lay delegation, as soon as the people expressed their desire for it, calling on the male members of the Church to give an expression on the subject, and providing that they should vote, with regard to it, before the next General Conference meets.

Rev. H. SLICER, (East Baltimore,) objected that in this plan the female members were deprived of their rights, a large and important part of the laity. He was opposed to Dr. CLARK's substitute, because it committed the Church to the principle of lay delegation. Out of 1,000,000 of members only 1,600 had petitioned for and 1,800 had remonstrated against lay delegation. Mr. PORTER's resolution came nearest to his idea, but it disfranchised two-thirds of the members—the women. Had women no rights? In Christ Jesus, St. Paul said, there was neither male nor female, bond nor free. When the voice of the whole people went up in behalf of the change both his hands should go up for it.

A resolution cutting off debate was adopted.

Mr. SLICER moved that the clause in Dr. CLARK's substitute declaring that the Conference approves of the admission of lay delegates be stricken out. It was lost by a test vote; ayes 77, nays 110.

Rev. C. KINGSLEY (Erie) moved the amendment of that clause by the addition of the words "when it shall be ascertained that the Church desires it." The amendment was accepted, and the clause so amended was adopted as a resolution.

Rev. J. S. SMART (Detroit) moved that the word "made" be stricken from Mr. PORTER's substitute. He was in favor of the ladies, and wanted that they should have a right to vote. The motion was laid on the table.

Floods of amendments and substitutes were presented—among them, a motion to allow only white members of the Church to vote on the subject of lay delegations, offered by Rev. Mr. SLICER.

Finally, the whole subject was referred to a Committee, to report in the afternoon. Other business of no general interest was transacted, and the Conference adjourned.

At 2 P. M. the Conference resumed its session at Grace Church. An hour was spent in the consideration of the report of the committee on Temporal Economy, making provision for various future church expenditures, which was finally adopted. During all this time there was so much confusion that

Rev. MINER RAYMOND (New-England) called on presiding Bishop BAKER to administer a rebuke to the delegates. For forty men to be talking at once, and to have such disorder, he said, was a desecration of the house of God, and highly disreputable.

Bishop BAKER acted upon the suggestion, and for the time being the desired effect was produced.

Rev. Dr. D. W. CLARK, (New-York,) from the special committee appointed in the morning, presented resolutions, in addition to that already adopted, directing all the preachers in charge in the United States and Territories to submit the subject of Lay Delegation in the General Conference to all the male members of the Church over 21 years of age, in full connexion, at meetings, of which due notice shall be given—to be held during the interim between the meetings of the annual Conferences of 1861 and 1862,—the results to be certified to the annual Conferences; further, that the Bishops submit the question to the annual Conferences in 1862, and that they inform the next General Conference of the result. The resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on the Chartered Fund reported in favor of establishing a depository at San Francisco, California, and directing that a suitable building be erected there as soon as may be.

Votes of thanks to the Bishops and other officers of the Conference, were unanimously adopted.

It was resolved, that the next General Conference should meet at Philadelphia.

At this time—5 P. M.—the Conference is considering the propriety of establishing a depository at San Francisco. The measure will probably be carried.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop SIMPSON in the Chair.

The report of the Committee on Lay Delegation was taken up.

Drs. PECK and CLARK offered a substitute for the majority report—first, that we, the delegates of the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, hereby approve of the introduction of lay representation into the General Conference, when it is ascertained that the Church desires it; second, that the Bishops appoint a Committee of six of the clergy and six of the laity to prepare a plan, to be submitted by the Bishops to the Annual Conferences, and by the Presiding Elders to the Quarterly Conferences; and, if receiving a majority of votes, to be brought before the next General Conference for approbation without debate.

Several substitutes and plans were presented, all substantially agreeing that the whole subject be referred back to the people of the Church first, and then if a majority is in favor of a lay representation, the subject may be brought before the next General Conference.

A resolution was adopted that the vote on the various amendments, substitutes, motions, &c., be taken.

Dr. SLICER, of Baltimore, moved to strike out the first resolution in the substitute of Drs. CLARK and PECK. Lost by 111 to 77.

The first resolution was adopted by 168 to 78.

Dr. PORTER, of New-England, moved to amend the substitute by striking out the second resolution, which is the plan, and providing that the preachers be required to lay the subject before the male members in their charges, and report the result to the Annual Conference in 1862.

The matter was finally referred to Messrs. PORTER, CLARK and DEAN, to decide upon some plan, and report to the Conference at 2½ o'clock.

The report on Temporal Economy was then taken up, and considered till the adjournment.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling the Conference proceeded to the transaction of some general business in relation to the salaries of editors, &c.

The report of the Committee on Temporal Economy was again taken up, and after considerable debate was adopted as a whole without important amendments.

Mr. CLARK, from the select Committee to whom was referred the various plans for lay delegation, reported that they had agreed upon the following resolutions, to follow the one adopted at the morning session:

Resolved, That the preachers in the various charges be, and are hereby, required to lay the subject of lay delegation before the members of the Quarterly Conferences who are in full connection between the years 1860 and 1862, and the results to be certified to the next succeeding Annual Conference with the number voting for and against it; the voting to be by ballot.

Resolved, That the Bishop be instructed to lay the question in the same form, before the Annual Conference in 1862, and each Annual Conference shall furnish the presiding Bishop a copy of the result, and the Bishops are to report the results to the next General Conference.

The report of the Committee, as a whole, was then adopted.

The remainder of the Book Concern Committee report was then taken up and adopted.

A vote of thanks to the bishops for the able and impartial manner in which they have presided over the delegations of the Conference was passed.

Invitations were received from the following places to the General Conference to be selected as the next place for holding its session: Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Philadelphia was selected, she receiving 126 votes. The choice was then made unanimous.

The minority report of the Missionary Committee, relating to the establishment of a book depository in San Francisco, was taken from the table and elicited earnest debate, the friends of the enterprise sustaining their cause with great ability.

The report was finally adopted. It authorizes, but does not instruct the book agents at New-York to open a depository in San Francisco; also to purchase a lot and erect suitable buildings for the purpose.

The Conference then adjourned till 7 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS

Superior Court—Special Term.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Mott* vs. *Mayor, &c.*—*Agate* vs. *Richards*—*Duncan et al.* vs. *Geesche et al.*—Cases settled.

Woodruff et al. vs. *New-York & New-Haven Railway Company.*—Findings settled.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Shaw* vs. *Stone.*—Proceedings stayed 20 days.

De Bow vs. *Appleton.*—Case settled.

Nott vs. *Thayer.*—Decree settled and filed in Clerk's office.

Common Pleas—Special Term.

BRADY, J.—*Hillyer* vs. *Dean.*—Case settled.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Cataract City Bank* vs. *Kitchell.*—Inquest set aside and cause put on special calendar for June 9, with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Horspool vs. *Davis*—*Robbins* vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company*—*Astor* vs. *Lent.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs in former trials to be costs to abide event.

Richards vs. *Wescott, et al.*—*Wright* vs. *Storrs, et al.*—*Donnell et al* vs. *Walsh, et al.*—Judgment affirmed withcosts.

St. John vs. *Lay et al.*—Complaint dismissed and verdict set aside.

McDonnell vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—Order reversed and judgment vacated without costs to either party.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The motion calendar for the first Monday in June will be printed in full on Monday, June 4, in the *Daily Transcript.*

Court Calendar.....MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 801, 959, 1069, 813, 405, 121, 41, 891, 889, 989, 29, 809, 565, 1001, 59, 719, 815, 1025, 1061, 1067. *Part II.*—Nos. 738, 839, 648, 1014, 1130, 170, 800, 570, 610, 1008, 332, 714, 858, 962, 1000, 1032, 1048, 1118, 1136, 1138.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers.—Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 477, 479, 475, 233, 423, 497, 481, 499, 505, 507, 509, 461, 462, 457, 413, 513, 227, 501. *Part II*—Nos. 102, 166, 344, 434, 478, 544, 582, 120, 436, 588, 592, 594, 596, 600, 601, 602, 604, 606, 20.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1782, 134, 1830, 1763, 2003, 2007, 266, 2023, 1873, 2029, 2032, 2033, 2036, 2999, 2381. *Part II.*—Nos. 1906, 1879, 1860, 1642, 1541, 1311, 1646, 1882, 327, 1710, 1906, 295, 325, 42, 7, 1926, 1785, 3001, 379, 380, 381.

AN INFANT'S SHOE TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "A relic, in the shape of an infant's shoe, that is now two hundred years old, is in the possession of a lady residing in our city. The lady is about sixty years of age, and the shoe was worn by the grandfather of her great-grandfather, in crossing the ocean when an infant, in the year 1660. There is a piece of parchment attached to the shoe, giving its complete history, which is very explicit and authentic. The wearer of this shoe was the progenitor of some of the most daring, as well as most noted patriots of the Revolution, of whom DANIEL MORGAN, the hero of the Cowpens, stands foremost. This relic should be put in some public receptacle for preservation."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JUNE 2.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, 65	102	400 Erie Railroad	s30 20¼
3,000 Tennessee 6s '90	91½	100 do	b30 20½
8,000 Virginia S. 6s	93½	125 do	20¼
7,000 Missouri S. 6s	84½	22 do	20½
1,000 California S. 7s	91½	100 do	s30 20¾
1,000 Indiana S. 5s	91	128 Har. R. Preferred	40
850 Indiana S. 5%s	60	28 Nor. & Worces. R.	37
2,000 C. City 7 ₱ c. B. Sewerage Loan	99	200 Read. Railroad	41¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. b.	100	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip.	b30 63
3,000 R. & P. 4th m. Bds.	66	450 do	62¾
1,000 H. & P. 1st M. B.	98½	150 do	63
3,000 do	99	50 do	b10 63
2,000 M. C. R. ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	98	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	11¾
5,000 L. C & M. L. G. B.	21	100 do	b60 11¾
3,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	76	100 do	11¾
3,000 D. L. & W. 2d M.	96	25 do	11
5,000 C. B & Q. R. ₱ c. B.	98	300 Mi. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	23¾
5 Am. Exch. Bank	100¾	50 do	23¾
8 Metropolitan Bank	115	400 do	23¾
250 D. & H. C. Co.	s10. 101	100 do	s30 23¾
20 Penn. Coal Co	85¾	200 do	23¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co	89¾	100 do	s60 23¾
100 do	89¾	10 Panama Railroad	134
50 do	b30 90	100 Cle. & Pittsb'g R.	10¾
100 do	b15 90	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	64
100 do	89¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	29¼
100 Am. Guano Co	5	200 do	29¾
13 N. Y. Central R.	82	100 do	s30 29¾
100 do	82½	50 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	70
150 N. J. R.	133	700 do	s60 70
50 do	133½	300 do	b30 70¼
50 Mill. & Miss. R.	7	150 Ch. Burl. & Q'y. R.	77
		200 Del. L. & W. R.	90

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 N. C. State 6s	98	250 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	10¾
5,000 Mich. So. S F. B.	70¾	400 Chicago & R'k I. R.	70
4,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	20	500 Mich. So. & N. Ind.	
288 Pacific Mail S. Co.	90	Guaran'd Stock.	23
100 Chic. B. & Q. R.	s30 76¾	100 do	s30 23¼
50 do	76¾	100 do	23¾
5 N. Y. Central R.	82¾	100 do	s60 23¼
100 Mich. Cent. R.	b60 52¾	50 do	23¾
100 do	b30 52¾	50 do	23¾
100 do	52¾	25 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	63
50 do	s30 52¾	150 Galena & Chic. R.	64

MONDAY, June 4—A. M.

The news from Europe by telegraph from the *City of Baltimore*, off Cape Race, and the arrival at this port of the *Vanderbilt* yesterday morning, is to the 23d ult. from Southampton and Liverpool. And the chances are that before this paper goes to press a later dispatch from Queenstown to the 24th will come to hand. The political accounts are not important in their bearing upon business, while the financial advices are altogether better than by the previous arrival. The advance in the French funds is confirmed, and the English funds are firm at 94¾@¾ for Money, and 95 for account. Discounts in the open market in London had fallen to 4⅛ ₱ cent, and the probability of a further early reduction at the Bank to 4 ₱ cent. is discussed by the latest papers, owing to the light demand for Discounts, the favorable state of the Continental Exchanges, and the continued accumulation of Gold in the Bank. The Cotton market at Liverpool holds firm on the better descriptions, although the trade at Manchester has reacted against the manufacturers on the less favorable advices from India and the prospect of an active war with China. The Grain trade again comes firmer from all the English and French markets, notwithstanding good growing weather for the new crop on both sides the Channel. A confession of short supplies in France has been no secret for some time past. A similar deficiency in the last year's growth, as compared with the actual consumptive wants of the Kingdom is now generally suspected, if not admitted, in England. And we must regard the present news as the most decidedly encouraging for the export of Grain from this side, if kept within moderate yet remunerative quotations, we have yet had; removing as it does the opinion that the English markets were influenced merely by the bad weather for farmers at the close of April and early in May. A report from one of the English provincial markets, now before us, says:

The weather is all that can be desired at this season of the year, in spite of which the trade is remarkably strong. Our stocks of new Wheat are all but gone into consumption, and very little is on the way; this, combined with the withdrawal of continental offers, tends to the belief that unless our supplies increase to meet the demand, (and at present there is no such prospect,) a further improvement is inevitable, *and our millers will be compelled to fall in with the general opinion entertained as to the late crop, which is, that it was one of the worst in yield that has been known for many years.* To-day we experienced a fair demand for Wheat at an advance of 1s. over the rates of Friday, being 2s. above those of last Tuesday.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in noticing the return of fine weather and the attempts made in the French market to check the advance in Wheat, says that the farmers show great tenacity, and it was with difficulty that buyers could obtain the slightest concession. "*It has become quite evident* (the writer adds) *that there is not near the quantity of Wheat on hand at present that there was at this time last year.*" The advance in the London markets is called 1s.@2s. the quarter for the week. In American Securities a further advance in New-York and Erie Shares is reported from London, and a demand, at better prices, for the Bonds and Shares of the New-York Central. No change in the quotations for Illinois Central Scrip shares, and few transactions. The following is the latest list:

American Railways, &c., to May 5.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red	96 to 97	
United States 5 p. c. red. '74	93½ to 94½	94½
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent	93 to 94	
Do., 6 ₱ cent	83 to 86	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	77 to 79	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	80 to 81	
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1880	91 to 92	
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	65 to 67	dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	94 to 96	
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60	95 to 99	
Do. 8 ₱ cent. con., 1869	94 to 96	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '62	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	43 to 46	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ c't. (sinking fund) 1885	61 to 63x. c.	
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	92 to 94	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1854	94 to 96	94½
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	71 to 73	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	92 to 93x. c.	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	85 to 87	
Do., 2d mort., '53, assented	75 to 77	
Do., Bonds, 1859, '71, '75, assented	45 to 48	
Do., shares, assented	16¾ to 19¾	19¾
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	90 to 92	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	89 to 91	
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	78 to 80	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18 to 22	

The Foreign Trade movement at this port was comparatively light in the Import entries, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $2,982,306, as against $4,838,951 same week last season. The Export of Bullion was on a fair scale, amounting to $1,719,138, as follows:

Steamer Karnak, Nassau—Sovereigns	$8,850
Steamer Karnak, Nassau—American gold coin	1 250
Brig Mary Wilkins, Buenos Ayres—Doubloons	5,000
Schooner Brontes, Rio Grande—Doubloons	5,565
Steamer Bavaria, Hamburg—American gold	5,000
Steamer Bavaria, London—Gold bars	30,655
Steamer Bavaria, London—Mexican dollars	73,540
Steamer Adriatic, Havre—Gold coin	153,700
Steamer Adriatic, Southampton—Gold coin	100,036
Steamer Adriatic, Havre—Gold bars	306,240
Steamer Adriatic, Paris—Gold bars	352,860
Steamer Adriatic, London—Gold bars	300,830
Steamer Adriatic, London—Mexican dollars	50,000
Steamer Edinburgh, Liverpool—Gold bars	320,519
Total	$1 719,138

This sum, by comparison with the same week last year, shows relatively a more decided reduction than the Import entries of Foreign Goods, as we then shipped direct, and by way of Boston, $3,176,972. The Sub-Treasury balance is reduced, for the week, $361,000, (the present total in the office being $6,621,183,) and as some other accessions to Bank were made by express from the interior, besides $1,519,000 early in the week from California, we look for rather an improved Specie Average on the shipments to be made up this afternoon. It stood, last Monday, $23,431,773, and will probably be nearly twenty-four millions on the pending Average. The Exchanges on Europe rule very steady, at 109⅜ on London, and f.5.14¾ on Paris; Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co., on London, and Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD on Paris, both exporters of Bullion, being the predominant drawers at these rates, some other leading drawers being disposed to hold for 109⅜ and f.5.13¾. A fair amount of Southern and Canada Bank-bills have been taken at 109⅜ on London, and the Bank of Commerce also drew for the last mail at the same rate. The export demand for Bullion continues steady under the above operations, though not excessive, and some engagements have already been made by the parties referred to for the *Persia*, sailing early on Wednesday morning. The Export of Domestic Produce—embracing a liberal share of Grain and Flour—for the week, was $1,717,631, against $875,265 same week last season. The market for Money continues to rule cheap both for Discounts and on temporary Loan, and lower figures for the former have been accepted outside of Bank than previously quoted for a long time past, say 5 ₱ cent. at 60 days to 5 months, and 6 ₱ cent. for 6@8 months' bills. Money is abundant on Stock collateral, at 5 ₱ cent.

We omit this morning our usual comparative summary of the Import and Export movement at this port, as we expect to be able in a few days to present the official Custom-house figures for the month of May and for the eleven months of the fiscal year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States.....103¼@103¾
New-York Central.....82⅜@81⅞@82¼@81⅝@82
New-York and Erie.....22¼@19¾@20@20¼
Reading.....42¾@41⅞
Rock Island.....70⅝@69⅜@70¼@70
Michigan Guaranteed.....26@23¼@23⅜
Michigan Southern, old.....12⅜@10¾@11
Michigan Central.....53⅛@51⅜@52⅜
Toledo.....30⅜@28¾@29⅜
Galena.....64¾@63¾@64
Illinois Central.....61⅜@65@62⅝@63
Panama.....135@134
Pacific Mail.....90@87⅜@90
Missouris.....84⅜@84@84¾
Virginias.....93¾@93⅜
Tennessees.....91¾@91¾
Illinois Central Bonds.....97@90¾
Hudson River.....49⅜@47¾@48¼
Harlem Preferred.....41¾@39@40
Delaware and Hudson.....101⅜@101
Burlington and Quincey.....77⅜@75¾@76¾@76¼

Early in the week the Stock Market was disturbed by the political and financial news from Europe to the 19th ult. The temper of the speculative dealings became somewhat *Bearish* before the latest dispatch by this arrival was made public. Even this did not check the sales at declining figures, until Thursday or Friday, when new buyers, apparently attracted by a decline which they believed to be very temporary, gave considerable orders at the Board for New-York Central, New-York and Erie and some of the Western shares. On Saturday the market was again firm, but rendered comparatively cautious or inactive by the non-arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, which steamer had been confidently looked for through the morning. The Share list, with the single exception of Michigan Southern Guaranteed, (which some parties are selling *short* on the calculation of a legal issue with the new administration on the second mortgage,) left off firm. The ultimate decline for the week, as compared with Saturday, 26th ultimo, was ¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 2 ₱ cent. on Erie, 1¼ on Reading, ⅜ on Rock Island, 2½ on Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 1½ on the Common Stock, 1 on Michigan Central, 1¼ on Toledo, ¾ on Galena, 1⅜ on Illinois Central, 1 on Panama, ½ on Missouris, ⅜ on Virginias, 1 on Hudson River, 1½ on Harlem Preferred, ½ on Delaware and Hudson, and 1¼ on Burlington and Quincey. There was a slight advance on Tennessee Sixes, and a steady demand at the close of the week for Pacific Mail shares at 90 ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds the business of the week was not large or important. The mortgages on the New-York lines, such as Hudson, Harlem and Erie, and the plain Bonds of the New-York Central, (upon which line there is no mortgage lien whatever,) were in demand, and full rates in most cases paid. The younger mortgages on the Erie and the Convertible Bonds of the same Company were less firm at the close, though not passed on sale. The general firm appearance of the market on Saturday, even in the absence of the expected news from abroad, (to which undue importance had been given by a good many of the operators on the

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have opened more of those extraordinary cheap
LAWN ROBES AT $2, USUAL PRICE, $4.
Lawn Robes at $2 50, usual price, $5.
Lawn Robes at $3, usual price, $6.
Lawn Robes at $4, usual price, $7.
Organdie Robes at $2 50, $3 and $4.
ALSO, GREAT BARGAINS IN
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, AT 1s. 6d. AND 2s. PER YARD.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, June 4,
A large lot of
ORGANDIE,
JACONET and
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, at $9,
Beautiful Colors,
DECIDED BARGAINS.
Also,
500 PIECES
GREY BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 15 cents per yard.
The best goods in the market for this price.
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EMBROIDERIES!
JUST RECEIVED,
AN INVOICE OF
COLORED TAPESTRY,
EMBROIDERED SETS AND H'DKFS TO MATCH.
Quite new,
Also,
A large lot of
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS,
At $1 25 per set.
Greatly below their value.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
INCLUDING NEW GOODS
Just received,
VERY DESIRABLE,
4-4 PLAIN BLACK FOULARDS,
BLACK and WHITE CHECK SILKS,
BLACK MARQUISE,
BLACK and WHITE CHECK POPLINS,
GRENADINE BAREGES, &c., &c., &c.
Will be opened on MONDAY, June 4,
At No. 581 Broadway.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
SILKS!
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 4,
Their Stock of
FANCY AND SUMMER SILKS,
At a great reduction.
Also,
YARD-WIDE MANTILLA SILKS,
At $1 50 per yard and upwards.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW MANTLES
AND ZOUAVE JACKETS.
On MONDAY, June 4,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
At No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF MANTILLAS.
Ladies will bear in mind that the great wholesale stock of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway,
Will be on sale at Retail for the balance of this month only, and at prices never equaled, as the whole must be disposed of without any regard to cost.
Forty-five Cartons of additional LACE MANTILLAS will be opened for this week's sales.
—EMBRACING—
325 Single-flounced Lace Mantillas, at $3.
1,000 Black Lace Points, from $5 to $10.
Attention is also called to rich Black Silk Mantillas, at $10, $12 and $14.
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING EVER YET OFFERED AT THAT PRICE.

LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS AND BURNOUS.
FRENCH, PUSHER
AND REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
Will be offered by us
IN WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
At No. 475 Broadway, for the balance of the season,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
CHARLES STREET, No. 475 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWS.
NEW STYLES.
Bought at recent auction sales.
$8 shawls for $2 50, and $10 shawls for $3 50 and $4.
Together with an immense variety of
NEW SHAWLS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
JUNE 4.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway.

MANTILLAS!!!
CHARLES STREET, No. 475 Broadway,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY, 4th inst.,
NEW STYLES
In white, black and drab BAREGE MANTILLAS and ARABS,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
AT LOW PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

SPRING CLOAKS.
CHARLES STREET HAS REDUCED IN PRICE his ENTIRE STOCK
Of SPRING, CLOTH and SILK MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
An EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, and for the balance of the season, at VERY LOW PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY.
GREAT SALE OF STRAW GOODS.
GREAT SALE OF BONNET RIBBONS.
GREAT SALE OF MANTILLA LACES.
GREAT SALE OF SILK MITTS.
GREAT SALE OF PARASOLS.
All bought at recent auction sales and closing out cheap.
10,000 STRAW BONNETS,
Rough and Ready, 12c.; Straw Bonnets, 12c.
Canton Braid, 25c.; 20 styles Bonnets, 25c.
Hair and Straw, 25c; Split Straws, 31c.
Leghorn Bloomers, 25c. and 31c.
75 different styles—Straw, Fancy, Lace, Tape, Braid, Pedal, Tuscan and Chip Bonnets, 37c. to 75c.
50 styles—China Pearl, Split Straw, Coburg, Tuscan, Neapolitan and Fancy Mixed Straw, 75c. to $2.
5,000 Misses Bloomers and Boys' Hats, all styles and qualities, from 25c. to $2 50.
Fancy Trimmed Bloomers, 37c.
1,500 Fine Straws, in all varieties, cheap.
AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS.
1 lot Gauze Cap Ribbons, 25c. piece.
3 lots Fancy Trimmings, 37c. and 50c. piece.
10,000 yards assorted Ribbons, closing out 3c. a yard.
9,000 yards rich wide Gauze and Crepe, black, white and colored, 6c. yard.
White Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
Black Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
Colored Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. yard.
6,000 yards assorted Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. yard.
12,000 yards rich (all silk) Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c. yard.
8,000 yards striped, plaid and figured Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c. yard.
5,000 yards heavy corded edges Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c. yard.
1,500 yards white and Black Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c. yard.
All the better classes of Ribbons at reduced prices.
Rich heavy Ribbons, in all styles, 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c. yard.
French and American Flowers in every style.
PARASOLS.
500 Silk Parasols, 50c., 75c. and $1.
250 Silk Flounced and Ivory handles, $1 50.
1,000 rich brocade, fancy lined, double fringe, ivory and French handles, at about half the cost of making
SILK MITTS—CHEAPEST IN NEW-YORK.
Long Silk Mitts, 9c.; long Silk Mitts, 12c.; long Silk Mitts, 25c.
2,000 pair heavy Silk twist Mitts, 25c., 31c. and 38c.
2,500 pair splendid quality, 44c. and 50c.
800 pair Gauntlet Mitts, 75c.
100 pair misses Lisle thread Mitts, 3c. to 6c.
2,000 pair fine Lisle Gloves fancy tops, 12½c. pair.
1,000 pairs Misses Gloves, fancy tops, 10c. pair.
1,500 pairs fine White and Brown Hose, 11c.
1,000 pairs Gents' Fancy Half Hose, 5c.
2,000 pairs Heavy Brown Half Hose, 6c.
MANTILLA LACES.
2,000 yards Silk Finish Net, 18c. and 25c. per yard.
15,000 yards Trimming Laces, 6c., 9c. and 12½c. per yard.
7,000 yards Trimming Lace, 25c. to $1.
MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
1,000 N. W. Handkerchiefs, 25c.
500 dozen Fine French Handkerchiefs, $1 37 per dozen.
Closing out, a lot of Collars, 6c., 12½c. and 25c.
1,000 Needlework Chemizettes, 12½c.
500 Fine French Chemizettes, 31c.
5,000 Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 6c.
7,500 Gents' Linen Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 25c.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN WITH RICH CREPE, SILK and STRAW BONNETS OF ALL KINDS.
Best STEEL HOOP SKIRTS closing out low.
Goods of all kinds at Wholesale, LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
AT KINZEY'S,
AT KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pinapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties. China, laquered articles: all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 683 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese painted ostrich fans, elegant,

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR BAREGE ROBES
TO LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
BAREGE ROBES WITH FIVE FLOUNCES.
BAREGE ROBES WITH SEVEN FLOUNCES.
BAREGE ROBES WITH NINE FLOUNCES.
BAREGE ROBES DOUBLE SKIRT.
All the above in a great variety
OF DESIGNS, PLAIN COLORS AND CHINTZ COLORS.
ALSO,
BAREGES BY THE YARD AT JUST HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
No. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At No. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON COST OF IMPORTATION, viz.:
1,500 BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, from $3 50 to $10; Cost of Importation, from $6 to $20.
300 GRENADINE ROBES, in Black and Colored, from $12 to $25, worth $25 to $50 per Robe.
300 ORGANDIE and LAWN ROBES, from $2 to $3 50, worth $4 to $10.
600 CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, (best quality,) from $4 to $6—usual price, from $10 to $14.
PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, in Chintz and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 37½c. per Yard; usual price, 40c. to 65c.
FRENCH BAREGE,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
FRENCH and JAPANESE GRENADINES,
CHALLIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.,
BY THE YARD,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also,
BARGAINS IN
SILK ROBES,
SILKS BY THE YARD,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION
Of Rich and Stylish Mantillas,
WILL BE MADE THIS WEEK BY
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-ST.,
BRANDRETH BUILDINGS,
COMPRISING
BLACK TAFFETA SILK SHAWLETTES, at $12.
BLACK TAFFETA PLAITED BACK MANTILLAS, at $12.
ALSO,
A LARGE VARIETY OF RICHER GOODS,
IN HEAVY BLACK SILK MANTILLAS AND SHAWLETTES,
From $14 to $25 each.
And an immense assortment of
LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
From $3 to $30 each.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 4,
500 REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, at $3, worth $5.
GREAT BARGAINS,
Also, REAL ENGLISH THREAD COLLARS, GUIPURE PATTERNS, at 3s., worth from 5s. to 7s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have just received a fresh lot of
STRIPE CLOTH CLOAKINGS—NEW STYLES,
At very low prices.

FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
TOWELINGS, DAMASKS, SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS. Very Low.
SUPER ASSORTMENT OF DRAWER GOODS,
In Plain and Figured Swiss, Nainsook, Cambric, Jaconet, Brilliants, &c., &c.
Also, DRAPERIES, MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

JUST OPENED, BY
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
ANOTHER LOT OF BEAUTIFUL
ENGLISH POPLINS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.
ONLY 62½ CENTS PER YARD.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

301 GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS. 301
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
CHARLES HEARD & CO. No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, June 4,
A full assortment of
ELEGANT SILKS
And other rich Dress Goods,
At a great sacrifice
On the original cost.
Seasonable Spring Silks,
At 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents per yard.
Elegant Spring Silks,
At 75, 80, 90, and 100 cents per yard,
Being an actual reduction of 40 per cent.
On the invoice cost.
Five Cases Superb Grisselles,
For traveling dresses,
At 2s. per yard, actual cost 40 cents per yard,
500 Rich Barege Robes, new styles,
From late auction sales,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
Also, a splendid assortment of
Mantillas, Burnous and Chesterfield,
The proceeds of an auction sale
OF A BANKRUPT STOCK,
Entirely new and latest styles,
At half the original cost.
Housekeepers and upholsterers
Are offered splendid bargains in
Rich Lace and Muslin Drapery,
By the yard or in sets,
From 1s. per yard to $3 60 per set.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.
No. 301 Grand-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, for one week only,
500 SEVEN-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Just received, in handsome Spring colors,
$16 50 EACH, (Value $25.)
500 DOUBLE-FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
At $5 each.
300 DOUBLE-FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES,
At $10 and $12 each,
(Value $20 to $25.)
250 pieces PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
Only 25c. per yard.

1,000 FIVE-FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES.
Purchased at Auction, fresh and handsome,
ONLY $2 EACH; VALUE, $5.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
Of every description.
Black Lace Flouncings,
Mantillas, Points, Shawls, and Veils.
N. B.—Some extraordinary inducements will be offered for this month. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer (apart from their regular stock), Monday, June 4, an attractive selection of
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
consisting of
RICH EMBROIDERED SETS COLLAR AND SLEEVES,
FROM $1 50 TO $5 THE SET.
Also,
500 RICHLY EMBROIDERED SWISS ROBES, FROM $4 UPWARDS.
These goods are greatly below their value, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of the establishment.

BY LAST STEAMER
We have received a few new and elegant designs
in
BROCADE, SATIN and BROCATEL,
Worthy the first examination of those about to purchase
FURNITURE COVERINGS
and
CURTAINS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
In every variety, at POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DAMAGED GOODS—CONSISTING OF WET black and colored silks, de laines, calico, hosiery, shirtings, check muslin, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, linen handkerchiefs, napkins table-cloths, diapers, &c., &c., for sale cheap, for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S GREAT
CLEARING SALE CONTINUES
DURING THIS WEEK,
$160,000 WORTH LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
To be sold,
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit on Monday, June 4,
A superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,
of all kinds, received per late steamers—viz:
REAL POINT D'ALENCON,
DE GAZE D'ANGLETERRE,
VENISE, and
D'APPLIQUE LACES,
In Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
ALSO,
REAL BLACK CHANTILLY AND BRUSSELS THREAD LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of fine French Embroideries.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail their entire stock of
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
At half the cost of importation.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
At Great Bargains.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
8,000 at $4, $5 and $6, worth $8, $10 and $12. These goods will be sold
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
For the purpose of clearing out our Spring Importations.
Grenadine Robes Proportionally Low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering their entire stock of
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
at very reduced prices.
ALSO,
A large lot of Scotch Lawns, at 12½ cts.; worth 20 cts.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL BLACK POINT LACE
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
A splendid assortment, in new designs, received per *Arabia*, for sale at low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
From recent Auction Sales,
In Dress Goods of the most desirable seasonable fabrics.
Housekeeping Goods of all descriptions.
Straw Bonnets of the new shapes.
Canton Mattings of all Widths.
The above goods are as represented, and worthy the attention of purchasers.
C. G. HOOK,
6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
500 Pieces
NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 4,
1,000 PIECES SPRING SILKS,
FROM 75 CENTS TO $1 25 PER YARD,
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 4,
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
At $5,
Worth $10.

303 THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, 303
CANAL-STREET,
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
SHIRTINGS,
Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE,
Warranted superior to any in the market.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

NEW CHINTZES, SHADES,
SHADE HOLLANDS,
And
FIXTURES.
Shades put up by a practical upholsterer.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WANTED—$20,000 WORTH OF GOODS IN EXchange for cash and lands in Western Virginia. Address Box No. 156 Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN from the owner, two horses; one is a large black with a white stripe in his face, the other is gray, middle size; the black has a little white on one of his hind feet. Whoever will return said horses to the owner, or give information that will find them, will receive the above. SAMUEL GORDON, corner of Gates-av. and Lott's-lane, East Brooklyn.

LOST.—FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE of Tennessee, for $1,000 each—Nos. 1,986, 80, 778, 735, 755. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above Bonds. HOPKINS & CO., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CARPENTERS' MEETING.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the journeymen house carpenters will be held at Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, 4th inst., for the purpose of advancing the present rate of wages, and to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Carpenters' Protective Association.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB Meets at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, June 4, at noon. Subjects—*Corn Crop, Fruits and Insects.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT JOHN HART, ALIAS CONFIDENCE,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold: Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years* in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
STEINWAY & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
NO. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISTZ, ROSSINI MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $60, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience or many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. R. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith,	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

LANDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY,—Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty, with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.
It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.
For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

$190.—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN NEW-YORK.—A superbly-finished, full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, of the best City makers, fully warranted, having rich, powerful tone; is without spot or blemish; beautiful round corners, fluted legs, and scalloped keys, for $190. If applied for in two days, at No. 676 6th av., near 40th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

MUSIC.—A LADY HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO teach the piano and singing, will receive a few pupils at her residence, for $2 per month, with privilege of practice; at the residence of pupils $12 per quarter. No. 3 West 41st-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

MUSIC.—MR. A. LANCKEN, A GERMAN GENtleman, who has been two years tutor of the Pianoforte in England, begs to inform the gentry of New-York that he is now open for lessons on the same instrument. No. 27 Bayard-st.

A LADY HAVING TIME FOR A FEW MORE pupils on the pianoforte, will give lessons for $12 a quarter, and engage to give good satisfaction; having an engagement in Brooklyn, would teach there. Call or address No. 284 East Houston-st., for five days.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $25 to $500. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, for the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

FIREWORKS.

EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Depôt, No. 300 Broadway.
Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of
Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The concluding examinations of the Free Night Classes will be held as follows, in the Lecture-room in the upper part of the building:
On TUESDAY, June 5, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Chemistry, under Prof. DRAPER.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Mechanical Philosophy, under Prof. LEUBES.
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Mathematics, under Prof. HADDICK.
On SATURDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Music, under Dr. GUILMETTE.
The friends of the Institution and those of free instruction for the working classes, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.
The anniversary exercises at the close of the session will take place in the Great Hall, on the evenings of Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th of June.
Tickets to be had on application at the office, one week in advance.
By order of the Trustees.
JAMES T. HODGE, Chairman.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced girl in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid, does up ladies' fine muslins in the nicest style; is willing to go in the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen at the Ladies' Depository, No. 82 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, or would take the entire charge of a baby and sew; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 238 Sullivan-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly as City testimonials will show; has no objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 221 1st-av., one door from 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 115 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous to obtain a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, French, English and American cooking; is a first-class pastry cook, and understands dessert of all kinds. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 710 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPECENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, ice creams and fancy dishes; City or country; wages, $10. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 737th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at her present employer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook in a private or public boarding-house, or would be willing to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a highly respectable family, by a woman who perfectly understands her business, both in French and English cooking: can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at 69 West 17th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; has lived for five years in her last place, and can give good reference. Call at No. 53 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman who is an excellent cook: the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 101 10th-st., near University-place.

COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, by a woman who lived four years in her last situation; is an excellent cook, good washer and ironer, cleanly, sober, honest, has a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on TUESDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

E. W. CONKLING & Co., Danville, Pa., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL POLIUTO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—GENERAL JACKSON—TWO FOLKS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. Evening—LEGLINE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

BIDLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 596—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port, yesterday morning, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe, which is of considerable importance. The Neapolitan troops had been defeated by GARIBALDI, on the 16th ult. The position of Monreale, which commands Palermo, had been invested by his troops, and a rumor was current that Palermo, or, at least, a portion of it, was in the hands of the populace. The royalists everywhere were much discouraged; the people were universally jubilant. A band of 500 volunteers had re-entered Tuscany. On the 19th ult. sixty Pontifical gendarmes and said to have encountered three hundred and fifty Garibaldians in a grotto near Montefiascone. A contest ensued, in which the latter were defeated, the brother of ORSINI being killed, but owing to the darkness of the night the Papal troops fired upon each other in error, killing five of the soldiers and two officers. Papal troops, with a supply of artillery, were leaving Rome for the frontier. England had not yet given her consent to the assembling of a Conference for the settlement of the Eastern question, but she is understood to agree with Austria and Prussia as to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The House of Lords had rejected the bill for the repeal of the paper duty, by a majority of 89, Lord LYNDHURST asserting the constitutional right of the House to reject it. In the Commons Lord PALMERSTON moved for a Committee to examine precedents for such a course. In the race for the Derby, *Umpire* was badly beaten. ALBERT SMITH, the popular author and lecturer, died on the 25d ult.

We have news from Havana to the 30th ult. On the previous day the United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. JOHN N. MAFFIT, Commander, arrived at that port from Key West. On the 23d ult. she captured, off Cape Verde, a bark having over 500 negroes, from the coast of Africa, on board. The prize was placed in charge of Lieut. DUNCAN, of the *Crusader*, and under convoy of that steamship was taken to Key West, where the negroes were landed, to join those previously captured by the *Wyandotte* and *Mohawk*. There are now 1,700 Africans at Key West, awaiting the action of Government.

In the Senate on Saturday nothing of importance was done. In the House Mr. WINSLOW'S resolution, directing the Speaker to issue his subpœna for certain witnesses to appear before the Covode Committee, was again brought forward, and occasioned considerable debate, in which Mr. HART'S voyage to Europe occupied some attention. Mr. WINSLOW said he had gone abroad to "inquire into frauds," and not to avoid being summoned before the Committee. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE warmly defended his friend, Mr. HART, who, he said was above suspicion, and laughed at the notion that the Covode Committee were the reformers of the political abuses of the Government. The resolution to summon the witnesses from Luzerne County, Penn., New-Jersey and Philadelphia, was finally passed by a vote of 165 against 4.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference disposed of nearly all their remaining business on Saturday, but adjourned till this morning for its completion. On Saturday, after resolving that the next General Conference should be held at Philadelphia, the report on Lay Delegation was considered, and after some debate, a resolution from the Committee—directing all preachers in charge in the United States and Territories to submit the subject to all adult male members of their churches, between the meetings of the Annual Conferences of 1861 and 1862, the result to be submitted by the Bishops to the next General Conference—was adopted.

No less than seven steamers left this port on Saturday for various destinations. Among these were two for Europe—the *Adriatic* and *Edinburgh*—which carried over a dozen ministers of the Gospel on tours of pleasure or of business. The *Adriatic* was accompanied down the bay by the steamer *Croton*, having on board several hundred friends of Rev. W. P. CORBIT, who bid him a cordial farewell.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions will commence to-day, before Recorder BARNARD. There are no less than 135 cases to be tried, of which 17 are for murder in the first or second degree, according to the new act. Arson, grand larceny, forgery, burglary and crimes of lesser importance and interest complete the balance of the calendar. The Recorder will also dispose of the liquor cases which Judge RUSSELL could not attend to.

The case of HICKS, and his connection with the piracy and murders committed on board of the *Saladin* several years since, to which mysterious reference was made by HICKS himself, on Thursday last, in some rhymes dictated in his cell, receive additional light by a full report of the particulars of that event which are published in the TIMES of to-day.

The prize fight that was to have taken place at Centreville, L. I., on Saturday morning, did not come off, owing to the intervention of the police. An attempt at resistance was made by the crowd who had assembled to witness the fight, but the Police drew their revolvers, and a general stampede was the result. It is charged against the Police that they pursued the fugitives, and beat them severely with their clubs. The principals, WOODS and KING, were arrested, as were six other persons, for aiding and abetting. WOODS and KING were held to bail in $500 each; ADDISON SMITH, for exciting to riot, was held to bail in $250, and the rest were fined small sums and discharged.

Cotton was dull and heavy. Flour was less active, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was in good demand at buoyant rates for desirable lots. Large transactions were reported in Corn at, however, reduced figures. Provisions were in request, and Pork was dearer. Coffee was brisk and firm. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Teas, Metals, Hops, Oils and Tallow were quiet. Whisky was plenty and cheaper. Other branches of business presented no really new feature. There were 474 vessels of all classes in port.

The Rejected Mexican Treaty.

The Executive Session of the Senate in which the Mexican Treaty was rejected, having been a secret session, and the Senate not having seen fit to remove the injunction of secrecy, we must be content with what little has leaked out relative to proceedings in the aforesaid secret session. If that little which we have is correct, the performances over the Mexican Treaty were nothing more than a stupid farce, and in rejecting the instrument, the United States Senate has committed a stupendous, egregious blunder. We cannot wonder that it holds to the ancient and absurd custom of enjoining the members not to report their own folly abroad. But in this case, we very much doubt whether those legislators have any very de finite idea of what they intended to do, what they have actually done, and how they stand in the matter. They undoubtedly think they have killed something, but whether it is a Mexican Liberal or Priest, an Abolitionist, a Negro, a Fillibuster, a Free-trade ghost, or a bloody war, that lies dead under the dead Mexican treaty, we do not believe even those who killed it can determine.

We have perseveringly advocated the McLane Treaty as the basis upon which our vexatious and dangerous relations with that country could be permanently and amicably adjusted, and a new era of prosperity opened to our people in the amazing stimulus that would be given to commerce, manufactures, trade, and in fact every branch of industry in our common country. But we confess that latterly there has been but little heart or hope in this advocacy, since, after the flood of light that has been shed upon the great question, we find leading Republican journals and orators, and some among our legislators who are called the leading statesmen of our country, persistently denouncing struggling liberty in Mexico, nourishing in their hearts secret hopes for the success of a despotic, blood-thirsty, heathen oligarchy, and in their acts affording a hearty support to a remorseless and savage, yet weak and dying faction, whose system of government is based on the infamous *plan of Tacubaya*, a plan opposed to everything that is virtuous and ennobling, opposed to freedom and the progressive tendencies of the day, and the spread of our free institutions on this continent; a plan which calls the concentrated power of bigoted and despotic Europe to its support, and which, if supported, would eventually force upon us a conflict with Mexico, and perhaps with other nations. Though this contingency appears remote, it is by no means improbable that rich and beautiful Mexico, the land of romance, sorrow and crime, in which for three centuries the worst of human passions have held their course without let or hindrance, may, ere it is redeemed, cause such a conflict between happier nations as the world has rarely seen.

The most direct and immediate contingency resulting from the rejection of the Mexican Treaty is that which will grow out of our contiguity of location. We have it from a source entitled to credit, that Mr. SEWARD said in the secret Executive Session that he "was not willing to commit the Government to an important treaty with a faction which might be immediately deposed by another that would repudiate the action of its predecessor, and be compelled either to surrender what had been acquired, or probably to resort to war for its enforcement." Suppose that "other" faction gains the victory over the "faction" with which we have made a treaty, and acting up to its declarations and policy, continues to murder and outrage American citizens, destroy their interests, insult our nationality, forbid American emigration into, or passage through the country, and throw all its material interests into the hands of European Powers. Suppose that faction continues to outrage Christianity and humanity, and by the anarchy, confusion and ruin it creates, breeds mischief in the brains of the enemies of the American Union, and incites hordes of American fillibusters to enter Mexico, what course would Senator SEWARD then advise? It was placed before the Senate to choose between friendship, tranquillity and prosperity on the one hand with the Liberals of Mexico, and rapine, war and confusion with the Church faction on the other. So far as the United States Senate has any voice in the matter, it has decidedly and distinctly chosen the latter. Senator SEWARD and his coadjutors have clasped hands across the negro question with the secessionists of the South, and in this unnatural, unholy alliance there is deep and dangerous mischief to the country at large.

From the same source that gives the remarks of Mr. SEWARD in Executive Session, we learn that Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, "took a broad and statesmanlike view of the subject, contending that the ultimate acquisition of Mexico, which the treaty was intended to initiate, would be the forbidden fruit which Mr. CALHOUN had described when speaking of Cuba; and while it might tend to the dissolution of the Union, he could not see how the South was to be benefited by the addition of that mongrel population. Hence he was opposed to it." We believe it was TALLEYRAND who remarked that language was invented to conceal our thoughts. We are very certain that in this instance Senator HAMMOND affords a clear illustration of the fact that language is an invention by which our thoughts *may* be concealed. We have the shrewdness, the impoliteness, the presumption, or the audacity, whichever it may be considered, to believe that Senator HAMMOND'S words were exactly contrary to his thoughts. We believe that class of Southern Senators to which Mr. HAMMOND belongs fully comprehend the merits of the McLane treaty, and what would be its practical results. We believe Senators HAMMOND, WIGFALL, and others of that class, are the only ones who comprehend how thoroughly Republican interests and measures are embodied in this treaty. This class of politicians well know their only hope of retaining anything like a balance of political power in the country lies in the rejection of all treaties with Mexico such as the Senate killed, and in keeping open the door for mischief to the Union and the North by maintaining our relations with the neighboring Republic in their present unsettled and dangerous condition. We believe it is with the full comprehension of these facts that certain Southern Senators have artfully thrown fuel upon the blinded and heated partisan prejudices and passions of Northern politicians, and drawn them into one of the most egregious, unfortunate errors that could have been made in national legislation. There is great significance in WIGFALL'S proposed amendment "for the reclamation of fugitives from service or labor." This proposition of WIGFALL ought of itself to have opened the eyes of Northern Senators to the real merits of the treaty. Would WIGFALL have made any such proposition if there were any doubts about the working of the treaty—the line it would have effectually drawn between slave and free territory? No; WIGFALL would have done no such thing.

We probably know all we ever shall know relative to that secret Executive Session in which the Mexican treaty was killed. And if the truth could be known, we have no doubt it would prove that what we feared at the outset was true, and that Southern craft, based on Southern instinct and superior knowledge, was too much for our Northern politicians, and did in fact cause the rejection of the treaty.

While hoping for the best, we confess to heavy misgivings. If Gen. URAGA meets MIRAMON and defeats him in the expected battle, the Liberals may immediately establish their power, but if any disaster happens to them at this moment, and it is followed up by news of the rejection of the treaty, we fear they will not be able to breast the current of adversity. But whatever may be the course of events in Mexico, there is every reason to believe that the Republicans, whether in or out of power, will yet be on their knees begging for something like the McLane treaty, which they attacked so violently and which they have so foolishly rejected.

Land-swindling Extraordinary.

The report of Attorney-General BLACK upon the California land claims is one of the most astounding chapters in the history of fraud. After the acquisition of the territory by the United States, eight hundred and three claims, covering 19,148 square miles of territory, were made by private individuals, under Mexican grants. What first raised suspicions of their genuineness was that they included all the best mineral and agricultural regions of California, and all the places best suited for light houses, fortifications, ports, military stations, and, in fact, every spot in the State which was likely to prove indispensable either to the State or Federal Government. There was not a place to be found for a public building which was not held by some private individual, under a grant from the Mexican Government, or a conveyance from the original grantee, at an enormous price. When the parties were finally put to their proofs before the United States District Court, documents were produced bearing every appearance of authenticity; they were sworn to by hosts of witnesses; and even Mexicans in a high political and social position, members of the Government, and others, came on to San Francisco, to vouch for them under oath. The result was, that the larger portion of them passed muster before the District Court, and were duly confirmed.

The conviction of their falsity was, however, so strong at Washington that honest Old JAMES was induced to move in the matter, and sent special counsel out to California in February, 1858, to give the proofs a thorough overhauling. The archives of the former Government were then for the first time carefully collected and examined and classified, and they furnished ample evidence that the vast majority of the deeds and grants presented to the Land Commissioners and the United States District Court were barefaced but ingenious forgeries. It was ascertained that claims to the value of $150,000,000 were supported by the most deliberate and systematic fraud and perjury, and they were all carried up to the Supreme Court, where two-thirds of them have been already annulled, and the others will share the same fate in due course. The cost of the exposure will be $80,000, for which an appropriation has been made by Congress. We wish all the expenditures of the Administration had been half as judicious and profitable.

Pugilism and the Police.

The Metropolitan Police once more covered themselves with glory on Saturday morning by a second time frustrating a "mill" that has been long pending between two noted ruffians of the pugilistic persuasion, and which was to have come off on the Centreville Course, Long Island, on that day. This time it was the Brooklyn division, under Deputy Superintendent FOLK, who appeared in the field and reaped the laurels. They administered, we are glad to say, a tolerable number of broken heads to the amateurs present,—they arrested both the principals, and they gave one of them a severe clubbing, and broke up the ring, and postponed the fight *sine die*,—for all of which exploits they are entitled to the heartiest thanks, not only of the Metropolitan District, but of the entire country.

The thing was skilfully and efficiently done, and we hope will impress all parties with the immense superiority which a few disciplined and plucky men, acting in concert, always possess over a loose herd of blackguards and bullies. The pugilistic fraternity furnish no exception to the rule. In spite of all the trash that has been written about the influence of pugilism in developing the fighting qualities, it will invariably be found that a crowd of bruisers is just as easily disposed of by a small disciplined and organized force as a crowd of riotous shoemakers or tailors. Morale has not yet yielded its place to muscle, and it is less likely to do so now than ever. Those patriots who fancy "the ring" is calculated to develop military qualities, and regret its extinction under the clubs of the Metropolitan Police, may comfort themselves with the reflection that some of the finest armies in the world are composed entirely of men whom either HEENAN or SAYERS would dispose of in three rounds, and who never "struck from the shoulder" or saw a "mill" in their lives.

Pugilism in England was consigned to the shades of vulgar obscurity by the establishment of the London police. If the country police had done their duty as well as the Metropolitan, it would long ago have disappeared entirely, and the late "great fight" would never have come off. We venture to prophesy that if our own City force follow up the profession in this country with the zeal they have already displayed, we, too, shall soon see the last of it. The great mass of "the fancy" have not the means of going to the borders of Canada to see the sport, and if they cannot enjoy it in the neighborhood of the City, they will speedily turn their attention to less conspicuous modes of amusement. Most of these matches are got up by grog-shop keepers, in order to draw a crowd to their bars, and sell plenty of "liquor" before the event, or by sporting newspapers, in orner to dispose of "magnificent illustrations" and "full accounts." The love of muscular development has about as much to do with them as the love of art, or a taste for music. Every one of them is a miserable speculation, set on foot by men still more worthless than the pair of brutes whose disfigurement helps to fill their tills.

Secresy about the fight is therefore the last thing they desire. Publicity draws a crowd to the porter-house for weeks beforehand, and creates a demand for the "illustrations" the day after, and sells the tickets for the "excursion," and publicity of course serves the purposes of the police, just as much as those of the "backers." There need therefore be no difficulty in having the arrangements for every match laid before every inspector the day before the encounter, and if the information be as honestly and vigorously acted upon as on the last two occasions, there is no reason why the officers should not "come up smiling," in the first round of every "mill," engage in a "wild rally," and if necessary, "send both men to grass" with ease and dexterity. Having forced England to throw up her national "sponge," let us show the Old World that we can do as much in the suppression of a brutal and barbarous amusement as in winning its laurels.

German Logic and American Laws.

A venerable New-England divine carried on a controversy on some metaphysical question with an unknown, but exceedingly clever, antagonist in the columns of a magazine. He was afterwards informed that his opponent was of the softer sex, when he exclaimed: "How awkward it is to have a tussle for two years with a woman, and *not know it was a woman!*" It is even more awkward to conduct a debate in which the disputants are not certain that they understand each other's language or modes of thought, and where it is perfectly certain that not one of a thousand of the readers on either side can possibly decipher the strange syllables in which the thought of the other is expressed. The TIMES and the *Staats Zeitung* address two different nationalities, even when discussing the Constitution and laws which secure the rights of both; nevertheless, it is well to elicit and examine the views propagated among three or four millions of Americo-German citizens, for the information of our own population; and it is not amiss that German readers should learn as much, at least, of the views cherished in this country as are necessarily communicated in the attempt of the German papers to invalidate those views.

In our article on "Sunday Laws and the German Press," of the 28th ult., we seized upon the only two points that seemed to be of vital moment in the *Zeitung's* attack on the constitutionality of the Sunday laws. One related to the question whether our laws had respect to Sunday as a *civil* institution. This had been denied by the *Zeitung* in express terms: "*The Sabbath is not a political nor civil, but a religious institution.*" Its whole argument hinged on this false premise. We demonstrated, as we thought, that it was false. But, in doing this, we were careful to discriminate as to the religious observance voluntarily accorded to the Sabbath by the Christian population, and the civil protection accorded to the Sunday which society needs for its rest from toil, and as a means of conserving the morality and religion without which free goveruments are impossible.

It is hardly competent for the *Staats Zeitung* to retire from the discussion, by misstating our position or ignoring its own. We have not assumed that "Sunday was no *religious* institution, but a civil one." What we claimed was that our *laws* had to do with it solely as a *civil* institution—"its *religious* obligation and observance being left solely to the domain of conscience." It is because our German friends will not discriminate here, but insist that, inasmuch as the Sabbath has religious relations, it therefore cannot and shall not have a civil *status*, that they involve themselves in constitutional blunders and practical difficulties. It is for this reason, connected with the dilemma in which it finds itself, that the *Zeitung* exclaims:

"We have always given up the attempt to convince anybody of the wrong that exists in the restraining of Sunday pleasures, who considers the Christian rest-day as a civil institution, and Christianity as a kind of State Religion, (*Staats Religion.*")

We are not surprised at the despair of a German writer whose brain is full of old-world memories of the abuses growing out of the connection of Church and State, when he finds himself dealing with a public perfectly familiar with principles of religious freedom, whose alphabet he has yet to learn. His habits of thought compel the association of anything religious with tithes and titles, and the paraphernalia of an established Church. Christianity, with him, is synonymous with a "State religion." Sunday, if considered as the Christian rest day, must, therefore, involve the idea of the tyranny with which religious institutions are enforced under a continental despotism. It seems a part of the "*Staats Religion*," for which the only definition of the German Dictionary is "Established Church." It was to escape this oppressive creation that multitudes emigrated; and to find laws "restraining Sunday pleasures" fills the imagination with chimeras dire of old-world oppressions.

Such seems to be the philosophy of the otherwise unaccountable perversity of German writers when dealing with this question. An American mind of ordinary capacity and observation can understand how Christianity may be the prevailing religion of a nation, without being the "Staats-Religion," or established Church; for he understands the history of the United States, and knows the existing fact that the great body of the people accept the Christian faith, as distinguished from Buddhism, Mohammedanism or Mormonism. He may understand, what is doubtless true, that Christianity is accepted far more generally than it would be were any formal and unconstitutional "establishment" of religion attempted—as it never has been, and never can be. He understands Justice DUNCAN when asserting that "Christianity—general Christianity—is, and always has been, a part of the common law of Pennsylvania; Christianity without the spiritual artillery of European countries—not Christianity founded on any particular religious tenets; not Christianity with an established church, and tithes, and spiritual courts, but Christianity with liberty of conscience to all men." He does not mistake the Supreme Court of New-York as affirming the lawfulness of a "Staats-Religion," when it "solemnly determined that Christianity was a part of the law of the land." When DANIEL WEBSTER says, "Christianity is a part of the law of the land. Everything declares it. The generations that have gone before speak to it, and pronounce it from the tomb. We feel it. All proclaim that Christianity, general, tolerant Christianity, Christianity independent of sects and parties, that Christianity to which the sword and the fagot are unknown, general, tolerant Christianity is the law of the land"—an American—all Americans—accord intelligently with the declaration, whatever may be the implications as to imported prejudices, based on Old World experiences.

But we will not yield to the temptation to discuss anew the subject of religious liberty. Our readers understand it by heart, we doubt not. The whole problem has had its practical solution in this country. No Cabinet minister of the United States dare say what Baron STAHL, then a minister of the Court of Berlin, said, in 1853, in the presence of three thousand clergymen and others: "It is not a settled principle with us that the State may not employ civil penalties for religious opinions." Every well instructed child here knows that our institutions forbid any such coercion. But the difference is as wide as liberty from despotism, between an unconstrained faith and immoral acts; between general Christianity popularly recognized and the rights of its professors guarded by law, and an "Established Church;" between a civil Sabbath, protected from disturbance or temptation to vice, and a roystering, dissipated, sensual, beer-garden Sunday, with "sacred concerts," raree shows, and belittling and debasing sports. The attempt to smuggle these disgusting pastimes into this country from the Old World—somewhat the worse, too, for the passage—with a "sacred" label, and under the plea of *religious* liberty, is too bold a piece of hyprocisy and sham to claim respect for the motive or the act. And to tamper with our Constitution, or to evade and defy our laws in such an interest, shows little regard for the cherished rights and feelings of American citizens, and less manly self-respect on the part of European immigrants. If permitted, we would counsel the voluntary abandonment of ground which neither the laws nor the public sentiment of this country will sanction, and thus render unnecessary what must be the certain action of judicial and executive authorities—a reluctant but an unavoidable restraint by all the terrors of law of practices subversive of morals and religion, and thus hostile to true liberty.

Garibaldi in Sicily.

While the Government of FRANCIS II. of Naples has been amusing itself and putting off the evil day in the capital of the Two Sicilies with pretended telegrams from Palermo and Messina, each more sweeping than the other in announcing the annihilation of the Sicilian insurrection, the hero of Varese has been steadily pushing his victorious way from the provinces to the chief towns of the island which he has risked his life and his fair renown to deliver. It now appears that on the 15th and 16th of May the volunteers under command of GARIBALDI met and defeated the royal Neapolitan army in two successive combats, drove them back upon Palermo, followed them in their retreat, and succeeded in seizing upon and occupying the position of Morreale, a lofty semi-circle of heights which completely commands the City of Palermo itself. Terrified, as they well might be, by this rapid and decisive advance of their enemy, the royal commanders were making their preparations for abandoning an untenable attitude. Gen. LANZA had issued proclamations offering an "amnesty" to the people whose homes have been so infamously invaded, and whose rights have been so insolently trampled upon by the agents of his King; and establishing a vice-royalty in the island in favor of the Count DE TRANI, the son of a sovereign who never kept his word, and the brother of a sovereign whose brief reign has already taken its place in history with the most disgraceful despotisms of ancient or of modern times. Meanwhile, as if foreseeing the angry scorn with which the Sicilians must receive these concessions wrung from a falling tyranny, the Governor of Palermo was hastily throwing up intrenchments between the city and the seaport, in order that the troops might be able to retreat to their vessels, and escape from the island without being overtaken by the rising and indignant populace.

This being the position of affairs in Sicily, the Ministers of FRANCIS II. are insulting the common sense of mankind, in strict conformity with diplomatic usages, by solemn protests, denouncing the descent of GARIBALDI as a "barbarous invasion." So far as the United States are concerned, we trust that there may be no doubt left on the mind of the Neapolitan Government as to the sincere satisfaction with which the news of this "barbarous invasion" has been hailed by every respectable and well-informed person in the country, or as to the earnest hopes for its entire and perfect success with which the movements of the Italian chieftain will be followed by all Americans. It deserves, we think, to be made a graver question than it yet has been, whether in this nineteenth century civilized Governments have no direct duties to perform in the case of dynasties so confessedly brutal and degraded as that of the Two Sicilies has of late years become. It is certainly worth considering whether the extension of common diplomatic courtesies to such dynasties be not a kind of condonation of their crimes against public law and Christian civilization. England and France raised this point, in fact, when they broke off public relations with the predecessor of FRANCIS II. We devoutly trust that the strategy of GARIBALDI, and the patriotism of the people rallying to his standard, will save both those Powers and others from the necessity of urging the point to a solution, in their dealings with the Administration of the sanguinary little idiot to whom FERDINAND bequeathed his dishonored Crown.

SLAVES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Still another American slaver has been captured off our coasts by an American man-of-war, and her unhappy human freight discharged at the Government station of Key West. More than *seventeen hundred* native Africans are now assembled at this point, awaiting the action of the authorities at Washington in their behalf. Disease is busy, we are assured, among these wretched beings; and the rapid increase of their numbers testifies not more eloquently to the activity with which the infernal traffic in human flesh is carried on under the protecting flag of our Republic, than does the suffering and unhealthy condition of the victims to the unchanged brutality with which this atrocious commerce is still accompanied. It is to be hoped that for the honor of the nation, if for no higher and more Christian motive, there will be no time lost at Washington, first, in providing for the restoration of these captives to their own country; and then in acting with emphasis upon the President's recommendations and Mr. WILSON'S bill, for the immediate employment of the national power in the most efficient directions for suppressing the abuse of our national flag and the dishonor of our national name by the scoundrels who are daily prostituting the one and the other in the reckless pursuit of their cruel and cowardly trade.

A TRANSFER OF POLICE JUSTICES.—The Board of Police Magistrates, consisting of the eight Police Justices of the City, held a meeting on Friday evening, at which it was decided to transfer Justice KELLY from the Jefferson Market Court and Justice WELSH from the Yorkville Court to the Court at the Tombs, while Justice CONNOLLY takes the place of Justice KELLY, and Justice OSBORN that of Justice WELSH. This arrangement is said to have been in consequence of the illness of Justice OSBORN, by whose frequent absence the business at the Tombs for a long time past has been greatly impeded. The changes will be put in operation to-day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Military Appropriation Bill.

More Witnesses to be Summoned Before the Covode Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 3.

ALTERATION IN THE PAYMENT OF TROOPS—LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS.

Instead of paying the troops in districts, as has been done heretofore, the Paymaster in the Department of Texas will pay on the respective lines. Paymaster CUNNINGHAM will pay the troops on Camp Cooper line; Paymaster CHILTON will pay those on the Rio Grande line, except Fort Duncan, and Paymaster MCCLURE on Fort Davis line, including Fort Duncan. A leave of absence for six months is granted Col. BELTON, Captains WHARTON, CAMPBELL, NELSON, WINDES and BROKWITH, for the benefit of their health. Six months' leave of absence is also granted to Capt. WHITING. Capt. MACOMB is detailed for Lighthouse duties, and will report in person to the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions.

THE COAL PURCHASES IN CHIRIQUI.

It is officially stated that the Government will save a million of dollars by the purchase made of coal privileges in Chiriqui from AMBROSE W. THOMPSON. The contract was made by the Navy Department, and only needs confirmation by Congress. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 3.

There has been no determination as to the successor of Mr. DANIEL on the bench of the Supreme Court. The names which have been mentioned in that connection are the result of mere speculations. The President will exercise his best discrimination in the selection.

It is said that several of the Senators are hopeful that something may yet be done to procure favorable action on the Mexican Treaty in an amended form, the vote by which it was rejected having been reconsidered.

A blind negro boy, 10 years of age, from Georgia, astonished and delighted a fashionable audience last night at WILLARD'S Saloon with his wonderful performance on the piano. The Japanese were present in full force. Their artists took sketches of the scene.

It is probable that the Japanese will not leave before Thursday, and that their visit to Buffalo will be omitted from the programme.

They are somewhat changeable as to their future movements, and become every day more anxious to return home.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 2.

The bill to settle the private land claims of California was taken up and discussed, but without arriving at a vote upon it the subject was postponed.

The Military Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Amendments from the Military Committee to erect an arsenal on the Red River of the North, to erect barracks at Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory, appropriating for the support of one regiment of mounted volunteers in Texas, $788,000, and for repairs and continuation of the work on various fortifications, $1,135,000; and a number of others of less moment were offered and adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 2.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. WINSLOW'S resolution offered yesterday, directing the speaker to issue his subpœna for certain witnesses to appear before the Covode Committee.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said with his sense of duty he could never allow the minority to dictate the direction of business. He would, however, listen to any suggestion from his colleague on the Committee, (Mr. WINSLOW,) as he had always done with deference, but he repeated he could not allow him or the minority to dictate to the majority how it shall pursue the investigation. We are held responsible, and therefore should pursue our own way.

Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, (Dem.,) inquired—Did I understand the gentlemen to say that the Republicans are in a majority in this House?

Mr. TRAIN—I don't include the gentleman, and that's enough.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Am.)—Does the gentleman include any member of the Southern Opposition? It is an imputation upon the party to which I have the honor to belong.

Mr. TRAIN—Perhaps I ought to qualify my language, that the Republican Party is responsible for the legislation of this House. We shall be held responsible, to some extent, for the conduct of this Committee. The resolution of Mr. WINSLOW is out of order.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) thought his friend from Massachusetts, whose gentlemanly bearing he appreciated, had fallen into an error with regard to the testimony he sought to bring out relative to the Congressional election in Westmoreland County, Penn. Instead of assisting in the investigation, the Chairman (Mr. COVODE) said he had some personal knowledge of that district and therefore declined to subpœna the witnesses. It was a gross outrage and blot on the Republican Party, which all the waters of the ocean could not wash out. The refusal was unjust and iniquitous. He had been informed that greater frauds had been committed by the Republicans in Pennsylvania than those charged in the Democrats.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he never yet refused to summon witnesses, but objected to summoning thirty or forty who know nothing, which would entail an expense of $5,000 or $10,000. The gentleman from North Carolina had brought witnesses before the Committee, without their being summoned, and the majority of the Committee did not object.

Mr. WINSLOW was glad the gentleman had reminded him of this.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.)—Give it to him.

Mr. WINSLOW said he had asked that only eight of thirty witnesses be summoned, and stated on his individual responsibility that it had been the practice of Mr. COVODE to summon witnesses without consulting the Committee.

Mr. COVODE replied it was only this morning an order had been passed by the Committee relative to the summoning of witnesses.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the charges of the fraudulent election of Mr. SCRANTON came assassin like from an anonymous source, which Mr. WINSLOW refused to give to the public.

Mr. COVODE said he told Mr. WINSLOW that he was willing to send for several witnesses, and Mr. WINSLOW informed him that those witnesses have nothing to do with the Government.

Mr. WINSLOW asked for no favor. He stood on his right to have witnesses summoned.

Mr. [ROBINSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) remarked that from the time of the organization of the Committee to the present time, Mr. WINSLOW has insisted that no witnesses ought to be examined, unless the subject of subpœnaing them was first brought before the Committee.

Mr. COVODE—My course has not only been protested against by a minority of the Committee, but by the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBINSON—I was only stating a fact, Sir.

Mr. WINSLOW trusted that the Speaker would not hereafter issue his subpœna for witnesses until the list had first been certified to by the Committee. Mr. WINSLOW alluded to the fact that testimony against the Administration had been improperly published. He (WINSLOW) did not think it proper for him to have any agency in publishing refuting testimony, coming as he did from North Carolina, where the duty of gentlemen is known and the proprieties of life are regarded.

Mr. COVODE replied that he had particular reasons sometimes, for not communicating the names of witnesses he intended to examine, one of which was, that if they should hear of it, they would get out of the way.

Mr. WINSLOW spoke of the impropriety of Mr. COVODE, having given an opinion as to the testimony of witnesses on the part of the Government, to question their veracity. In reply to Mr. COVODE'S remarks of yesterday in respect to Mr. HART, Surveyor of the Port of New-York, he said Mr. HART, according to information from the Treasury Department, went to Europe to inquire into frauds, and the Treasury indorsed him as an able and honest officer. He did not go abroad to avoid being summoned before the Committee. There was no testimony whatever before it to impeach the President.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—With reference to Mr. EMANUEL B. HART, referred to in this matter, I beg leave to say a few words. This gentleman, Sir, whom I have known for many years, has a reputation commensurate with the City in which he lives and the public position which he holds. Sir,

he is above suspicion, especially of that nature which is sought to be leveled at him here; and in order that this matter may be properly placed before the House and the country, I may be allowed to comment upon the intrinsic value of the evidence which this letter furnishes. Sir, the gentleman (Mr. COVODE) should never have allowed himself to be deceived by such trash as this. Here is a person who professes, under the signature of DUNHAM, to send a message of love to SANDERS and CORBETT across the broad Atlantic. To whom? SANDERS. Is it SANDERS of London, or the celebrated GEO. N. SANDERS of America. And to CORBETT! Sir!—(loud laughter)—is it to CORBETT of the English Government, with whom, forsooth, DUNHAM is on such terms of intimacy that he sends him by his *confrere* HART his love, to be given to him over his coffee at St. James? [General laughter.] Again, says DUNHAM, "I have been on my part seemingly so humble and insignificant that none would think of calling me before the reformers." Sir, the reformers—COVODE and Company! [Laughter.] Does not the world see, Sir, that it is a "sell"—that nobody could believe for an instant that the Covode Committee are the reformers of political abuses in this Government? Again, the writer goes on to say: "Should there be any danger, DAN will post me in time to take a short trip for the good of my health." What! is this Judean going to see? Will he travel so far for health, from Dan to Beersheba? [Continued laughter.] And who is the vile Gentile who is to keep him posted, so that he may hurry after his brother Judean to England? But, Sir, there is one evidence of the genuineness of the letter—all the rest is covered with spuriousness and darkness. Here we come to the sign manual of this great literary gentile. "A pleasant voyage to you, and confusion to COVODE and Company, is the wish of your friend." [Great laughter.] Friend! [General laughter.] Sir, this is nature—all the rest is doubt. To my mind it would be a spurious hoax were it not for this one "touch of nature," which, Sir, "makes all the world akin." [Laughter.] Even DUNHAM invokes confusion to COVODE and Company. But though this personage signs himself "C. A. DUNHAM," with all respect for my friend from PENNSYLVANIA, (Mr. COVODE,) I will submit to the country his name is—"done 'im Brown." [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) demanded the yeas and nays. He wanted to see who would shrink from investigation.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he and his friends were willing there should be an investigation of the election of any on the Republican side, if any gentleman would rise in his place and say that any one of them was elected by fraud. In reply to Mr. HOUSTON, he denied that the Republicans want to avoid investigation.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.)—The Committees of the House, Sir, are the creatures of the House, and the House has the right at any time to interpose and supervise the action of its Committees, and correct them if they do wrong. As to the manner in which the House shall get its information, with reference to the conduct of Committees, that is another matter, about which I need not speak. This information comes before us, and we have no right to inquire how, but to act upon it as it is before us. What is the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio? But first let me say that this Covode Committee has been engaged some three or four weeks in taking testimony which is designed to criminate the President and the Executive Administration of the country. Now, as I understand it, not a single witness has been examined to explain away or rebut this testimony, although we are now within two weeks of the close of the session. The Committee has been engaged weeks and months in collecting evidence to criminate the head of the Executive Department of the Government and his Cabinet, and a gentleman of that Committee, who wishes fair play, has been compelled to come here and to ask the House to compel the Chairman of that Committee to bring forward rebutting testimony. Look at this matter, and see what is presented on the face of it. We are within two weeks of the adjournment, and just before the session closes this testimony will be brought in and sent abroad about the country. In the Fall we are to have a Presidential election, and then this garbled testimony, without anything having been introduced on behalf of the accused, is to go before the country to poison and prejudice the public mind. I appeal to the honest verdict of the people with reference to this matter. I ask, Sir, what reliance, what faith, what weight, is to be attached to an investigation conducted on such principles as this? And, Sir, when the minority has been compelled to come before the House to ask its interposition to enable them to get some testimony on the behalf of those who sought to be criminated, the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN,) rises and moves to lay the whole subject upon the table—all for the dispatch of business.

Mr. COVODE rose, when several members on the Republican side cried out, "Sit down," "Sit down."

Mr. BOCOCK—I understand from the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. WINSLOW,) that all the witnesses have been summoned by you with a view to find out something against the Administration—prying into the private affairs of the Cabinet Council and conversations with the President: and all that was left to him (Mr. WINSLOW) was to cross-examine your witnesses.

Mr. COVODE explained that Judge BLACK and Mr. MARVIN were examined.

Mr. WINSLOW—Judge BLACK was summoned by the Committee—Mr. MARVIN I summoned.

Mr. BOCOCK—Yes, Sir, the gentleman from Ohio moves to lay the whole subject on the table, on the ground that it is necessary for the dispatch of public business. But, Sir, we are paid by the year, and we have the year before us; and are we to be told that they shall criminate the highest public functionary in the land and his Cabinet, and carry the next Presidential election by *ex parte* and garbled testimony, and we be cut off from explanation or defence, because, forsooth, the public business presses? Look first at the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself. He has, Sir, introduced a resolution to inquire into the use of money at the Pennsylvania elections; and what does he say now is his reason for not examining witnesses? Because, he says, they were not connected with the Government. What does this imply but that he wanted no testimony but such as would criminate the Government? You (Mr. COVODE) have come before the House, and gone before the country, declaring that you wished to investigate into the whole subject, and discover if money was spent, and who spent or gave it out, in connection with the late elections. Now you say you want no witnesses but such as can prove something against the Government. And, Sir, here comes some information involving a member of this House, against whom I am not here to impute anything, and insinuating that perhaps he (Mr. SCRANTON) owes his election to an improper use of money. The gentleman (Mr. COVODE) will have nothing to do with that. It did not apply to the Government. He wants only to find out some wrong which he can charge to his adversaries.

Mr. COVODE—I made no charge against any member.

Mr. BOCOCK—But we are kindly and generously told by the gentleman from Ohio—told by him in a most patronizing, kind and liberal manner—that if we have any reason to believe that Mr. SCRANTON was improperly elected he would give us a committee to investigate it. Then you cry peccavi! You admit you did wrong, when the member from Ohio comes up and makes this proposition; but when the gentleman from North Carolina asked to have witnesses in connection with the matter before this Committee, he was dumb and said nothing. The Chairman of that Committee says that the President had spoken something about money, and he wants to know who used that money. He wanted to find out if it was the Democrats who used that money, and if he could not prove that, he didn't want to prove anything. Yes, Sir, they pass this sweeping resolution, this Covode resolution, to inquire into everything—sweeping over the whole face of the land with drag nets, examining every witness brought before it, the disappointed and the chagrined, everybody that could tell or insinuate anything against the administration—anything or anybody would do to prove this; but they must have some responsible man to prefer a charge against the other side, and they call upon us to make such declarations, and they will give us a new committee, when this committee has a right to examine into every charge. Their object, however, is to examine only into the use of money by the Administration, and to see that that money was expended among the Democrats. They confine themselves to this, while the resolution gives them the right to examine into the use of money by any and everybody, by members of Congress as well as by the Executive Department. This is the fairness with which we are met. Let this matter go before the country. This Covode Committee will be up again and again. We may expect to meet it at every turn. When it comes we will be ready for it, come in what guise it may, for it is certain to come in "most questionable shape." We will propound questions to it, and insist upon answers. I think myself the very best thing the gentleman could do would be to get up and ask the House to discharge himself and his committee. He has a difficult path to pursue, and has yet to run the gauntlet—for one engaged in such a crusade as he has entered upon must run the gauntlet. Without claiming to belong to any particular party, we stand here, in the name of the country, to see equal and exact justice done, and if justice is not done—for in this case the gentleman may have the power to withhold justice. It is a glorious thing to have a giant's strength, but it is a virtue not to use it as a giant. But if he should be disposed to use it the people of the country shall undoubtedly hear of it.

Mr. WINSLOW's resolution was read. It was that the Speaker direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon forthwith certain witnesses from Luzerne county, Pa., New-Jersey and Philadelphia.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Amer.,) wanted to know whether these witnesses Mr. WINSLOW proposed to examine were pertinent to the inquiry?

Mr. WINSLOW thought they were material witnesses to matters already before the Committee under the resolution by which the Committee was appointed.

The resolution was adopted—165 against 4. The nays were MARTIN of Ohio, MILLSON, REYNOLDS and STANTON.

Private bills were then considered.

A number of private bills were passed.

The House voted to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Nearly all the members then left, a few remaining for general debate.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, (Dem.,) made a speech in reply to his colleague, Mr. DAVIS, who several months ago attacked the House of Delegates of that State for censuring him for voting for a Republican Speaker (Mr. PENNINGTON).

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) said the House of Delegates' expression of opinion was a sheer piece of impertinence.

Mr. STEWART asked whether his colleague thought the people of Maryland would sustain him?

Mr. DAVIS had no mode of ascertaining this till the Fall election, and perhaps not then, for he did not suppose his personal conduct would be an issue; but he had no doubt that when the time came he would find enough to sustain him in and out of his District. Mr. STEWART replied it was a libel on Maryland to say she would sustain him. She was perfectly sound on the Slavery question. If the question in issue between himself and his colleague were submitted to the people, the latter would not get more than a corporal's guard, or about as many as FREMONT received there. His colleague's course animated and strengthened the Republican Party.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) in reply to a remark of Mr. STEWART, said, on reliable authority, that Mr. FILLMORE does not, and will not, support the Chicago nominees.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) took the floor, when Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, raised the point of order that there was no quorum. He was tired of making the House a debating society, and of the printing of speeches never delivered. The very men who voted to go into Committee in order that gas might be let off, had left.

He resisted all appeals to withdraw his objection and the Committee rose.

Adjourned.

Methodist General Conference.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. SWORMSTED, book agent at Cincinnati, for his faithful services, and directed that his salary be continued till the close of the fiscal year. It was resolved that the annual conferences, except California and Oregon, be required hereafter to bear the expenses of their respective delegates to the general conferences. The basis of representation in the next General Conference was fixed in the ratio of one delegate to thirty members of the annual conferences.

The total expenses of the Conference were reported to be $10,388; receipts from annual conferences $6,665, leaving a deficit of $3,717, for which amount a draft on the Book Concern was authorized.

The Committee on Correspondence reported that they had prepared addresses to the following ecclesiastical bodies: To the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Great Britain; to the Irish Wesleyan Conference; to the Annual Conference and Pastors of the Methodist Church of France and Switzerland; to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada; to the Bishops of the M. E. Church in the United States. No deputation was sent to the Conference of Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain or Ireland.

Dr. S. W. BANGS, F. G. HIBBARD and S. HODGSON were selected as a deputation to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada. Bishop SIMPSON gave a very interesting account of his embassy to Europe, showing the position he took before the British Conference on the subject of Slavery.

A resolution was adopted unanimously, heartily approving the course of Bishop SIMPSON and Dr. MCCLINTOCK as representatives to the British and Irish Conferences. The second week in January next was advised to be observed by the Church as a season of prayer for the conversion of the world.

The thanks of the General Conference were passed to the Secretary, W. L. HARRIS, and his associates.

Dr. DURBIN then read the pastoral address for 1860, which was adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to the citizens of Buffalo and the city papers, and the Conference adjourned till 8 o'clock Monday morning to finish up a little business remaining to be done. Before the adjournment Dr. CARTER, in behalf of the Conference, presented to Dr. W. L. HARRIS, Secretary, and Dr. GRIFFIN, Assistant Secretary, each a beautiful tea service in appreciation of official services.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Saturday, June 2.

A collision occurred on the Baltimore Central Railroad, at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon, near Fairville Station.

Two passenger trains met on a curve where the grade was heavy, and rushing into each other, both engines and four cars became a total wreck. The firemen and engineers escaped by jumping off the train. Conductor WILLIS TAYLOR and a newsboy were seriously injured. LEE MICHNER, a farmer of Chester County, who was standing on a platform, was instantly killed. Mr. FENNEY, an employe, was injured. Conductor A. B. BURTON, who was standing on one of the engines, but jumped off, escaped with but slight bruises.

Every assistance was rendered to the passengers, a number of whom were more or less injured. They were taken to MENDENHALL's farm-house.

The Weymouth Tragedy.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 2.

The Coroner's inquest at South Weymouth closed yesterday. The fact that BETSEY FRANCES TIRRILL died by poison was established, but no direct evidence implicated GEO. C. HERSEY. The circumstances, however, were deemed sufficient to demand his committal to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Arrest of an Illinois Mail Contractor.

OLNEY, Sunday, June 3.

JAMES THREAD, the mail contractor between Olney and Granville, was arrested to-day at the instance of W. D. GILMORE, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, charged with robbing the mail. The extent is not known, but supposed to be large.

Accident at Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 3.

About noon to-day a small boat containing five boys was upset by coming in contact with the hawser of the steamer *Baltic*, and two brothers named ANDREW and PETER SMITH were drowned. The others were rescued with difficulty.

The Quebec Steamer.

MONTREAL, Sunday, June 3—9 P. M.

We have had no tidings from Father Point since 8 o'clock this morning. At that time there were no signs of the *Anglo Saxon*. Weather thick.

The Steamer Scioto Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 2.

The steamer *Scioto*, while laid up at the lower Louisville wharf, caught fire and burned. Loss $5,000.

Sailing of the Brazil from St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 1.

The steamship *Brazil* sailed hence for Galway at four o'clock this afternoon.

Death of a Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 2.

Mr. DUNN, a reporter on the Philadelphia *Ledger*, died this morning from injuries received by falling out of a window during the night.

Trade of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, June 1.

Amount of the Exports this week, $583,063.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate; sales 800 bbls. WHEAT held firmly; parties apart. CORN dull, and 1c. lower, closing heavy; sales 12,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 52c. WHISKY steady; sales 150 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer. *Lake Imports*—To-day, 3,000 bbls. Flour; 41,000 bush. Wheat; 8,700 bush. Corn. Shipments of Corn understood to be fair, but not large.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 2.

FLOUR firm: sales 2,500 bbls., at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT advancing; Red, $1 25@$1 35; White, $1 45. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bushels Yellow, at 66c. WHISKY dull, 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 2.

FLOUR quiet and firmer. WHEAT firmer at $1 36@$1 40 for Red, and $1 50@$1 65 for White. CORN quiet and steady. PROVISIONS very firm, but unchanged in prices. WHISKY dull at 21½c.

MOBILE, Friday, June 1.

COTTON: sales, to-day, 300 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. for middling. Sales of the week, 4,800 bales; receipts of the week, 3,000 bales, against 830 bales same time last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 18,250 bales. Stock in port, 75,600 bales. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d.@⅜d. The rest of the market unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 95½; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 56¾; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The Covode Committee.

NEW-YORK, Saturda , June 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report to-day of the debate in the House of Representatives yesterday, I observe a copy of a letter said by Mr. COVODE to have been written by me to Surveyor HART, just previous to his departure for Europe. Justice to Mr. HART and myself demands from me a denial that I ever wrote the letter referred to. I therefore pronounce it a forgery.

I desire to say further, that I never had any correspondence with Mr. HART of any nature whatever, and do not even enjoy his acquaintance.

The reasons of my not appearing before the Investigating Committee were, first, that I was not legally summoned; secondly, that I had professional engagements which I could not well forego; and, thirdly, that my health at the time would not admit of my absence from home.

Under these circumstances, I thought it better, as I possessed no knowledge on the subject of the matters under investigation, to save the Committee the expense, and myself the trouble, of a journey to Washington. CHARLES A. DUNHAM.

Hudson was disturbed a few days ago by the attempted abduction of a young lady by her father, Mr. C. F. Johnson. The young lady, at the request of her mother, who died in 1850, had been placed in the care of her grand-parents residing in Hudson. Her father had become impatient to resume his authority over her, and meeting her at Judge Newkirk's office, attempted to carry her to a carriage which he had provided, that he might convey her to parts unknown; but the hour of the day, 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, excited unpropitious to the undertaking; and Mr. JOHNSON was compelled to leave his child with her grand-parents.

POLITICAL.

THE NATIONAL UNION CANDIDATES.

MR. EVERETT ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION AS VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hunt to Hon. Edward Everett.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 1860.

DEAR SIR: It has become my agreeable duty, as the presiding officer of the National Union Convention, which terminated its session in this city last evening, to inform you that you have received the nomination of that body as its candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

It would be far beyond my power to convey to you an adequate impression of the intense ardor and enthusiasm with which the nomination was made. Without the formality of a ballot, your name was on every lip, and was adopted with loud acclamations, coming from grateful and patriotic hearts.

State after State vied with each other for the privilege of rendering to you its tribute of affectionate homage and admiration.

The high estimate of your valuable public services entertained by the whole country, and the universal gratitude excited by your voluntary efforts as a private citizen to imbue the minds of your countrymen with feelings of love and veneration for the character of WASHINGTON, and respect for his example and teachings, were reflected by the Convention in a manner at once impressive, appropriate and gratifying.

It was believed, moreover, that the association of your name with that of JOHN BELL, as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the nation, would of itself constitute an irresistible appeal to the patriotism, loyalty and national spirit of the whole American people.

In this season of discord and distraction, we feel it to be a paramount duty to make an earnest effort to revive sentiments of harmony and brotherhood between the different States and sections of our Union.

We were not ignorant of your cherished purpose to decline in future the cares and honors of official station; yet we do not permit ourselves to doubt that the same sentiment of patriotism which your voice and example have inspired in the hearts of others will prompt you to yield to the call now made upon you by a large and respectable portion of your countrymen.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant. WASHINGTON HUNT.

To Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

MR. EVERETT TO HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.

Mr. DEAR SIR: I have duly received your letter of the 11th, in which you inform me officially that the National Union Convention, recently in session at Baltimore, had done the honor to nominate me as its candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

I am deeply impressed with this manifestation of the favorable opinion of the Convention, comprising as it did among its members so many persons distinguished for public service, patriotism and intelligence, and fairly representing a considerable portion of the conservative feeling of the country. For the great cordiality with which, as you inform me, my name was proposed and received, my warmest thanks are due.

The grateful acceptance of such a nomination would, under ordinary circumstances, be a matter of course; but it has unavoidably been with me the subject of long and anxious hesitation. The grounds of this hesitation I owe it to the Convention, which has honored me with this mark of its confidence, and to myself, to explain, both as I am to dwell on matters of personal interest of no importance to the public.

It is generally known that I have, for some years past, retired from active participation in political life, not, as I hope I have shown, from indolence or want of sympathy with my fellow citizens in the pursuit of the great objects of social life. The reasons of my retirement have been more than once publicly stated, and I beg to repeat them here from my speech at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall, last December:

"I did not suppose that anything could occur which would make me think it my duty to appear again on this platform, on any occasion of a political character; and had this meeting been of a party nature or designed to promote any party purposes, I should not have been here. When compelled by the prostration of my health, five years ago, to resign the distinguished place which I then filled in the public service, it was with no expectation, no wish and no intention of ever again mingling in the scenes of public life. I have, accordingly, with the partial restoration of my health, abstained from all participation in political action of any kind; partly because I have found a more congenial, and, as I venture to think, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of my countrymen, North and South, to that great name and precious memory which are left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations which once bound the different sections of the country together; and also because between the extremes of opinions that have long distracted and now threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle ground of practical usefulness on which a friend of moderate counsels can stand."

Ithaving been suggested to me, notwithstanding these avowals, that I might be thought of at the Union Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, I requested, by telegraphic message and by letter, that my name, if brought forward, might be withdrawn. It is true that in these communications I had only in view a nomination to the Presidency, none other having been suggested to me; but all the reasons above indicated, which led me in advance to decline such a nomination, apply with equal force to the Vice-Presidency. These reasons, of course, still exist in unimpaired force, and I cannot now take an active part in politics without abandoning a deliberately formed purpose, and even exposing myself to the suspicion of insincerity in its persistent avowal.

Without dwelling upon these considerations, of which, however, I am sure the weight will be admitted, I beg to advert for a moment to my connection with the movement for the purchase of Mount Vernon, to which your letter alludes in such obliging terms. The favor which has attended my exertions in that cause (if I may without incelicacy say anything on that subject) has been mainly the result of my known and recognized disconnection from party politics. If it could have been even plausibly insinuated that I was, or intended to become, a candidate for high political honors, I should, in my various excursions in aid of that fund, have laid myself open to the imputation of speaking one word for Mount Vernon and two for myself. As it is, the people throughout the Union have generously given me credit for having a single eye to that meritorious object. As far as the purchase of Mount Vernon is concerned, that object has been effected, under the judicious and efficient management of the Regent and Vice Regents of the Association, with the aid of their active and intelligent assistants throughout the Union. But a sum of money equal to that already raised is still wanting for the repair of the mansion, the enclosure of the land purchased, the restoration of the house and grounds, as far as practicable, to their condition in 1800, and the establishment of a permanent fund for their conservation. I own that I am desirous still to enjoy the privilege of cooperating in this noble work, which, however, it will be impossible for me to do to any advantage, whatever may be the result of the present canvass, if I am now drawn into the vortex of a strenuously contested election. There are many parts of the country which I have not yet visited. I had promised myself a rich harvest from the patriotic liberality of the States on the Gulf of Mexico, and of those on the Mississippi river, (which I have not yet been able to visit, with the exception of Missouri, though often kindly invited,) and I confess that it is very painful to me to withdraw from that broad field of congenial labor to tread the thorny and thankless paths of politics.

Apart from the pecuniary aspects of the case, which, however, are of considerable importance, I will candidly say, that in holding up to the admiring veneration of the American people the peerless name of WASHINGTON, (almost the only bond of fraternal sentiment which the bitterness of our sectional controversies has left us) I feel as if I was doing more good, as far as I am able to do any good, and contributing more to revive the kindly feeling which once existed between North and South, and which is now, I grieve to say, nearly extinct, than I could possibly do by engaging in the wretched scramble for office, which is one great source of the dangers that threaten the country.

These considerations, and others of a still more personal nature, have necessarily occasioned me to reflect long and anxiously, before accepting the nomination with which the Union Convention has honored me. In yielding at length to the earnest solicitations which have been addressed to me from the most respectable sources in almost every part of the Union, I make a painful sacrifice of inclination to what I am led to believe a public duty. It has been urged upon me, and I cannot deny that such is my own feeling, that we have fallen upon times which call upon all good citizens, at whatever cost of personal convenience, to contribute their share, however humble, to the public service.

I suppose it to be the almost universal impression—it is certainly mine—that the existing state of affairs is extremely critical. Our political controversies have substantially assumed almost purely sectional character—that of a fearful struggle between the North and the South. It would not be difficult to show at length the perilous nature and tendency of this struggle, but I can only say, on this occasion, that, in my opinion, it cannot be much longer kept up without rending the Union. I do not mean that either of the great parties in the country desires or aims at a separation of the States as a final object, although there are extremists in considerable numbers who have that object in view. While a potent and a baleful influence is exercised by men of this class in both sections of the Union, a portion of the conservative masses are insensibly and gradually goaded into concurrence with opinions and sentiments with which, in the outset, they had no sympathy. Meantime, almost wholly neglecting the main public interests, our political controversies turn more and more on questions in reference to which, as abstract formula, the great sections of the country differ irreconcilably, though there is nothing practically important at stake which requires the discussion to be kept up. These controversies are carried on with steadily increasing bitterness and exasperation. The passions thus kindled have already led to acts of violence and bloodshed, approaching to civil war in the Territories and attempted servile insurrection in the States. The great religious and philanthropic associations of the country are sundered, and the kindly social relations of North and South seriously impaired. The national House of Representatives, hovering on the verge of anarchy, requires weeks to effect the organization, which ought to be the work of an hour, and it holds its sessions (many of its members, I am told, armed with concealed weapons,) on the crust of a volcano. The candidates for the Presidency, representing respectively the dominant sectional ideas, will, at the ensuing election, in all probability, be supported by a purely geographical vote. In other words, we are already brought to a pass at which North and South cannot and will not cooperate in the periodical reorganization of the government.

Can such a state of things long continue, especially with the ever present risk of new causes of exasperation? I own that it seems to me impossible, unless some healing course is adopted, that the catastrophe which the mass of good citizens so much deprecate should be much longer delayed. A spirit of conciliation must be resorted to throughout the Union or it will assuredly be broken up. Unless the warfare of inflammatory speeches and incendiary publications is abandoned, and good citizens, as in 1798 and 1799, North and South, will agree to deal with the same elements of discord (for they existed then as now) as our fathers dealt with them, we shall but for a very few years longer be even nominally brethren of one family. The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government is "the consent of the governed," much more does a union of coequal sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members and their voluntary cooperation in its organic functions.

Believing, for these reasons, that healing counsels must be listened to if we are much longer to remain one people, I regard the late National Union Convention as a movement in the right direction. I could wish that it had been earlier assembled, with less exclusive reference to official nominations, and with a more comprehensive representation, if possible, of the conflicting opinions of the country. On general principles and in ordinary times I admit that third parties are objectionable; but in the existing state of affairs, if there is to be any escape from the present ill-omened conflict, it would seem that a commencement must be made with such a meeting as that of the 9th and 10th at Baltimore. It was a fair representation of the conservative opinion of the country, and the calmness, gravity and good feeling with which its proceedings were conducted, cannot be too highly praised.

In adopting as its platform the Constitution, without note or comment, the Convention, as it seems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days of the Republic. Electioneering platforms are almost, without exception, equivocal and delusive. It is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law, but they differ not less as to any gloss or commentary. The Constitution, in fair and natural interpretation, is the only basis on which good citizens, in every part of the country, can now unite; and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause those who agree on great practical principles to, differ on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring together, by artfully constructed phrases and from selfish motives, those who have nothing else in common.

The candidate for the Presidency presented by the Union Convention is every way worthy of confidence and support. I speak from personal knowledge and long association with him in the public service. His distinguished talents, large experience in affairs, proved integrity and sterling patriotism, furnish the amplest pledge for an honest and efficient administration of the government at home and abroad. A citizen of the South, and loyal to her constitutional rights, his impartial and conciliatory course as a public man affords a ground on which he can be supported in either section of the country, without dereliction of principle, and by men of all parties, without a painful sacrifice of former preferences.

Deeply regretting that the Convention has not put it in my power to pay an equally cordial and emphatic tribute to some worthy candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but feeling it a duty to give the desired proof of sympathy with their patriotic efforts to restore the happy days of brotherly concord between the different sections of our beloved country,

I remain, dear Sir, sincerely yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

The Easterly Current.

SAILING OF THE ADRIATIC AND EDINBURGH—STRONG MINISTERIAL DELEGATION—ADIEU TO REV. W. P. CORBIT—SAILING OF A FLEET OF STEAMSHIPS.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Adriatic* for Southampton and Havre on Saturday, were no less than a dozen ministers of the Gospel of various denominations, who visit Europe on tours of business or pleasure, accompanied—most of them—by members of their families. Among these were Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Patton, Rev. Dr. McGill, Rev. Dr. Thornwell, Rev. J. Douglas, Rev. R. B. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. H. D. Ganse, Rev. F. W. Williams, Rev. G. F. Morrison, Rev. R. R. Sertron, Rev. Mr. Corbit. Besides these, there were among the passengers numbers of gentlemen distinguished in the army, navy, the law, the world of letters, and in commercial life, the congregation of whose friends occasioned a brilliant scene at the foot of Canal-street for hours previous to the sailing of the *Adriatic*. The numbers of private carriages, and the crush of crinoline, of silk, of broadcloth, of lace, of satin and of barege; the fluttering of ribbons, and the variety of female perfumes, might easily have led to the delusion that the occasion was the production of a new opera, or the appearance of a new *prima donna*. Seldom has the pier and its vicinity presented so brilliant a scene, even in the palmiest days of the Collins line.

Probably the largest number present to bid adieu to any one passenger consisted of the friends of Rev. W. P. CORBIT, late of the Green-street Methodist Church, and transferred by the last Conference to Trinity Church, Jersey City. Mr. CORBIT's health having been for some time failing, he was presented by his last charge with the sum of $2,000, with which, in company with his estimable lady, he proposes to recuperate his energies by a brief European tour.

In order to accommodate the large number of Mr. CORBIT's admirers who wished to bid him adieu, the steamer *Croton* was chartered under the auspices of Messrs. DOANE, BAKER and RANDOLPH, for the purpose of accompanying Mr. CORBIT down the Bay as far as Sandy Hook, and about four hundred availed themselves of the opportunity. The number would doubtless have been larger had it not been for the bungling manner in which the excursion was advertised.

It was at first designed to have Mr. CORBIT go down on board the *Croton*, and board the *Adriatic* at the Hook. But to this Capt. COMSTOCK would not consent, justly remarking that there were so many distinguished gentlemen constantly departing, since all could not be accorded the privilege, all must be alike denied. Mr. CORBIT and family, who had boarded the *Croton* at Jersey City, were therefore obliged to leave at Canal-street for the *Adriatic*. The scene of the parting at this point was interesting. The brethren crowded near the Pastor to give him a cordial parting grasp of the hand, and the sisters flocked to the spot for a like purpose, often adding the affectionate bestowal of kisses. The reverend gentleman was obliged to run a gauntlet of these attentions in order to reach his destination.

At length the last trunk was on board the steamer, the last express wagon had deposited its load, the last lingering lover had left his loved lady, and the last late passenger had leaped the yawning chasm to avoid being left, and the *Adriatic* was on her way down the bay.

Gun after gun boomed from the steamers in the harbor and from the deck of the *Adriatic*; cheer upon cheer resounded from the densely crowded wharves—flags were dipped, and the calm waters, the gentle breeze and the beneficent sunshine, seemed like a special providence on behalf of the departing ministers—promising a peaceful and happy voyage.

On the passage down the bay the *Croton* was kept in close proximity to the *Adriatic*, so that Mr. CORBIT and his friends were enabled to exchange greetings and farewells. The reverend gentleman was wished God speed in divers ways, and returned his acknowledgments by shouting, and waving his hat and handkerchief. Cheers were given for Mr. CORBIT, for Mrs. CORBIT, for Capt. COMSTOCK, and for the noble *Adriatic* (a tiger for this by an enthusiastic young man.) Prominent among the passengers of the *Croton* was Mr. ORVILLE GARDENER, who shouted to Mr. CORBIT to bring back HEENAN with him, and wanted to know "How long will you stay?" Mr. CORBIT replied, "Until I come back," which occasioned much laughter.

The trip was further enlivened by more cheers, singing various hymns, "Hail Columbia" and "We're on the ocean sailing," until the arrival off Sandy Hook. Here the *Croton* ran close to the *Adriatic*, final adieus were passed, and amid with cheers and the waving of the vessels separated—"Three cheers for the waggon-boy of Pennsylvania" not having been forgotten. Anxious eyes were kept in the direction of the seabound steamer, by earnest friends, until the last vestige of the smoke from her pipes had disappeared from unassisted vision. And even then a number of glasses, savoring of the theatre and the opera, were brought into requisition.

The *Croton* returned to the City about 6 P. M., after a delightful excursion of four hours.

SAILING OF A FLEET OF STEAMSHIPS.

No less than seven steamships, besides the *Adriatic*, left the port on Saturday, viz.: *Edinburgh*, for Liverpool; *Isabel*, for Havana; *Alabama*, for Savannah; *Parkersburgh*, for Wilmington; *Yorktown*, for Norfolk; *Monticello*, Washington; *Mount Vernon*, Baltimore; *Patapsco*, for Portland.

Among other distinguished gentlemen who left for Europe besides those named above, were Right Rev. Bishop KNAPP and Hon. JOSEPH BARBIERE, the Commissioner from Tennessee to secure direct European trade with the South. Seldom has there been so simultaneous an exodus of noted persons from the Metropolitan port.

Death of Albert Smith.

There is always something peculiarly sad in the sudden death of any man whose name has been identified with the amusement and entertainment of the public. The most indifferent reader then feels with Hamlet when he held in his hand the skull of poor Yorick, the King's jester. The associations which belong to the humor of a LISTON, to the fantastical genius of a GRIMALDI, to the social extravagance of a THEODORE HOOK, have so little in common with the stern realities of the grave, that the fatal word which links the two together, administers a more than common shock to the careless glancer over the columns of the morning journal. That word to-day carries beyond all human criticism the career of ALBERT SMITH, the most lively and successful of facetious lecturers, and one of the most "popular" of contemporary English popular writers. ALBERT SMITH, born at Chertsey, in England, May 24, 1816, died May 23, 1860, in the flower of his years, and in the very springtime of a happy domestic life. His father was a physician, and ALBERT SMITH was bred to the same profession. He studied at the Middlesex Hospital and at the Hotel Dieu in Paris, and in 1838 was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons, but he soon found that his vocation was rather to "medicine men's minds" than to heal their bodies, and, after trying his pen successfully on some papers, the *Medical Times*, entitled "Jasper Buddle, or Confessions of a Dissecting-room Porter," he made his *début* in London in 1841 as a magazine writer. He led for several years the life of a popular and prosperous "man of letters" in the English metropolis; but first attracted general attention in 1892 by his original entertainment, the "Ascent of Mont Blanc," which was first produced March 15 in that year, and rapidly won upon the public. In July, 1854, Queen VICTORIA visited the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly, and confirmed by her royal approbation the *vogue* which Mr. SMITH had won for his novel "picture-lecture" by the humor, liveliness and descriptive force which he gave to it. From that time the "ascent of Mont Blanc" became one of the "lions" of the British Metropolis, recorded in guide-books, and necessarily to be seen by all foreigners on their way through London. May 3, 1855, Mr. SMITH for the *thousandth time* went up the "monarch of mountains;" and shortly afterwards conceived the project of a "trip to China," which he executed in the Spring of 1858. He was married early in the year 1859 to Miss KELLY, a daughter of the well-known actor; and having realized a handsome property by his various literary and dramatic enterprises, was just entering upon the tranquil enjoyment of his income and his reputation. As a writer, ALBERT SMITH had few claims to a permanent place even in the literature of his day; but his name will be inseparably associated with the London life of the Nineteenth Century.

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THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell MONDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 182 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Magnificent full suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Terfass; 7¾-octave rosewood pianoforte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze statuary mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French work-tables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room—extension-table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with a complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French, China, ruby, and crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of purchasers. House to rent low to a responsible tenant, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, a collection of elegant modern oil-paintings, comprising works of rare merit by eminent and well-known artists, viz: fine marine, by the celebrated Van Beest; one superb interior, by H. Morgan; several choice landscapes, by Hekking, Diaz, B. Ness, Willears Richard, Sourny, and other distinguished living artists. The above are a beautiful collection, and will be positively sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition in our saleroom on Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SADDLE HORSE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a very fine grant long tail chesnut sorrel mare, five years old, 15¼ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way; is a very fine sad le horse, perfect in single or double harness and warranted to trot a mile in 3:15. To any gentleman wanting a really fine horse, this is an opportunity seldom met with, as the horse is really a fine one, and exactly as represented.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE BROWN WAGON OR SADDLE HORSE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their saleroom, No. 141 Broadway, a very fine brown horse, 15¾ hands high, eight years old, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be sound; is a fine horse in every way. Also, an elegant single harness and road wagon.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas*, *Narmeeka*, the original *Mary Taylor*, and *White Mary*, with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont Black Hawk*, *Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise, from 2 to 4 years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing properties rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9. A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8½ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3¾ P. M.

R. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant sale of Carara Marble Statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe, Grecian and Neapolitan; beautiful urns and vases, marble fruit-dishes, elegant marble fountains with serpent handles, caed receivers supported by swans, elegant carved figures under glass shades, dancing girls, Venus after Canova, three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 6 feet high; carved Roman Mardigillios vases; also, about 40 pieces of real Carara busts and groups, all being the importation of Sir G. B. Pandolfini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense to go to any part of the world. THURSDAY, 7th, and FRIDAY, 8th June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the large gallery of the Irving Building, No. 894 Broadway, extraordinary sale of Paintings, the property of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., comprising his entire collection of costly pictures, (as he is about leaving for Europe) We can say with entire confidence to the people of New-York, as well as those of the neighboring cities, that we have never since we have been engaged in the business, presented for their examination such a valuable and beautiful collection of pictures. Residents in the neighboring cities can attend the sale with entire confidence in what we state. Among them are "A Night Market at the Hague," an extraordinary work by P. Van Schendel; "Sheep with Pottery," one of the finest of Eugene Verbeckhoven's recent productions; "The Story of the Year," being a series of twelve paintings, representing twelve months, by A. Rouseman, having occupied the artist three years in their production, painted with an almost miraculous delicacy of execution, entirely from nature, and are believed to be unique in the history of modern art; a pair of Landscapes by Geo. Cole, size 4 feet by 3, selected from last year's exhibition in London, and of extraordinary richness and beauty. The celebrated "Stepping Stones," by H. J. Boddington, brilliant in the extreme. "View in North Wales," by Sidney Percy. The most celebrated flower piece ever brought to this country, painted by Madame Van Marcke, of Liege; about 4 feet; a superb picture for a dining-room. This painting occupied two years in its production, and is acknowledged to be the *ch-f d'œuvre* of this celebrated lady. Also, specimens of the first class by E. K. Lewis, Herring, Sr., Herring, Jr., W. Thayer, Seignr, Bromley, Cruikshank, Armfield, T. Earle, Chapman, Kearney, Williams, Vickers, Henderson and other celebrated English artists. Also, by C. Leyckert, Kierhoff, Klombeck, Vrolyck, Kiers, &c., of Holland. Also, by Dillens, Verheyden, De Henvel, Henrietta Rouner, Van Severdonck, Robo, Dampseet, Cornet, Wm. Angus, Tesson, Corvens, Hellemans, Noel, Van Bree, Crabiels, Tesson, and other distinguished modern artists of various continental schools. The paintings will be sold with certificate and guarantee of originality, to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The collection is probably the finest and most extensive of high class works of art ever offered in this country, and will form quite an epoch in the history of fine arts, and we may reasonably hope that the sale will be largely attended by connoisseurs from our neighboring cities. They will be on exhibition one week, as above, with catalogues.

E. R. OGDEN, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—J. W. SOUTHARD, Salesman. By order of the Executors, (under the provisions of the will) will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 5, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the valuable property known as No. 415 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, N. J. The property is most eligibly situated on the main street, and is one of the most desirable in the city. It consists of a large-sized (dimensions 77x60 feet) three-story and high basement brick dwelling, with well paved sub-cellar under the whole house. The building is finished in the best manner, contains 16 rooms, including bath-room; is heated by a hot-air furnace, and supplied with gas and hot and cold water. It is in complete order throughout. The lot is 86 feet front and runs 200 feet in depth running to a private alley way 22 feet wide, opening into Walnut-st. The garden is tastefully and ornamentally laid out with box borders and beds of flowers, and stocked with choice fruit trees. Also, connecting with said property is a lot on the line of said alley-way, directly opposite the front property, in dimensions 26x54 on which there is a substantial brick building, metal roof, two stories high, size 25x48. The second story finished partly as a dwelling of four rooms, and lower story as a carrisge house and stable, in the most complete manner with every convenience, including gas and water throughout. This second parcel will be sold separately subsequent to sale of first tract. The above described property is within five minutes' walk of two depôts on the New-Jersey Railroad, and in location, style and finish, as a place of residence, is one of the finest in the City of Newark. For terms and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 287 Broad-st., or to L. SPENCER GOBLE, No. 299 Broad-st., DAVID A. HAYES, No. 214 Broad-st., Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive. City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 434 and 436 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock, Theological and miscellaneous library, consisting of valuable books in Theology, Divinity, Biblical Literature, &c. Also, choice works in miscellaneous literature, including expensively illustrated books; among them are Finden's Royal Gallery, proof impressions of the plates, folio, ½ morocco; Darley's Illustrations of Margaret Maitland, 4to., full morocco; beautifully illustrated and richly bound copies of the Poets, &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, mahogany and rosewood tête à-têtes, parlor and arm chairs, centre tables, bookcases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension dining tables, cutlery, silver-plated ware, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND fancy toilet ware, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, THURSDAY, June 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 271 Pearl-st., a large catalogue sale of choice goods, in lots for dealers. Sales positive and free.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., an Abdallah mare, 15¼ hands high, 8 years old, long mane and tail, sound and kind in all harness.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS WILL sell on TUESDAY, June 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 89 Maiden-lane a general assortment of all kinds of crockery, glass and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WIMAN WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, June 4 TUESDAY, June 5, WEDNESDAY June 6, and THURSDAY, June 7 all the furniture contained in the four five-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 102, 104, 106 and 108 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The furniture consists of velvet, Brussels and other carpets, mahogany, rosewood, oak, and enamelled suites, in velvet, plush, brocatel and hair cloth; mirrors, dining tables, curtains, pianos, and everything necessary for housekeeping, together with a large lot of kitchen utensils. Sale positive, by order of the mortgagees. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock each day. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel household furniture, &c., parlor suites, velvet tapestry, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, sofas, chairs, extension tables, 200 sets cots, mattresses, pillows, bed linen, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
NIAGARA FALLS,
Canada Side.

The proprietors would announce to their many friends and the public generally, that they have leased the above house for a term of years, and have refitted, newly furnished and made such additions and improvements as to equal in point of style and comfort any hotel at the many fashionable watering places. This, together with its location, which cannot be equaled—commanding as it does a complete view of the American and Horse Shoe Falls—and the efforts of the proprietors to keep it as a first-class hotel in every respect, will, they trust, make the CLIFTON a favorite house at Niagara Falls.

Visitors arriving by the several Railroads should have their baggage checked for and stop at "Suspension Bridge," Canada side, where omnibuses and porters will be in attendance on the arrival of every train. Those by boat from Buffalo and Toronto, will stop at Clifton House Station, on the Erie and Ontario Railway.

JOSLIN & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

A. C. JOSLIN, formerly of Congress Hall and City Hotel, Albany.
J. W. DUNKLEE, Pavilion, Sharon Springs, and recently Rossin House, Toronto.

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, May 1, 1860.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be reopened June 21, under the same management, and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & B. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—(OPPOSITE "THE Equinox House") is now open. CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., is now open. The proprietor will be happy to receive calls from parties wishing to engage apartments for the season. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY GOODS STORE.

For sale by the Assignee, the stock of goods, fixtures and lease of store corner Bleecker and Christopher sts. A good stock and an excellent stand.
Apply on the premises.

BOOK-BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—For sale the stock, fixtures and good-will of an extensive bookstore on Broadway. The business has been established many years, and has an excellent connection of first-class City retail trade. The stock is fresh and well selected, and does not need much increase at present. Any house already engaged in publishing would find this a favorable mean for largely extending their business, or any one wishing to enter into the publishing and bookselling business would find this an excellent opportunity. Apply to LEMUEL BANGS, Assignee, No. 554 Broadway.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN TO LET CHEAP—On the south of Long Island, within thirty miles of New-York City by Railroad, and can sell this season $30,000 worth of goods at a good profit for cash. The store now open and doing a good business. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. The owner has other business. For full particulars call immediately upon the proprietor, JAS. H. PORTER,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—A RARE chance occurs to obtain a first-rate business on the East side of the City on a leading thoroughfare; the present proprietor will sell the stock, fixtures and lease on fair terms. Sales, which are exclusively for cash, amount to about $4,000 per month. It will require about $2,500 to conduct the business. Application may be made to CHAS. W. SHERWOOD, Bulls Head Bank Building, corner 25th-st. and 3d av.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A NEWSPAPER, published in a thriving village, near this City, with office fixtures, press, &c., will be sold, to a cash customer, extremely cheap. It has been published over 14 years, and has a good paying subscription list. Its politics are Democratic, and it is the most prominent paper of the county in which it is located. For terms, &c., address, for one week, EDITOR, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, inclosing stamp for reply.

A PERSON, HAVING EXPERIENCE, IS desirous of commencing business in the china, glass, and other house furnishing line, in a central location in the City, and wishes a partner, with some capital. Satisfactory statements made to persons interested. Address a line to B. C. D., Box No. 260 *Times* Office, this week.

$1.500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, in the manufacture and sale of an article in great demand, paying large profits, and by which money can be made very fast. Particulars at an interview, by addressing MECHANIC, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVelled for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of teas, sugars, wines, groceries, flour and provisions
AT AGNEW'S, No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address W. L. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

REMOVAL.—BULKLEY BROTHER & CO. HAVE removed from No. 67 Beekman-st. to their new store, Nos. 55 Beekman and 85 Ann-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE,
Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW YORK.—the highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address W. ARNOLD, No. 315 Sixth-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
HOUSES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

19th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
16th-street, near Union-square.
16th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Seventh avenue.
22d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
22d-street, near Seventh-avenue.
28th-street, near Sixth-avenue.
30th-street, near Fifth-avenue
30th-street, near Madison-avenue.
30th-street, near Fourth-avenue.
30th-street, near Second-avenue.
31st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
31st-street, near Third-avenue.
32d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
34th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
34th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
34th-street, near Third-avenue.
36th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
36th street, near Broadway.
37th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
37th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
37th-street, near Eighth-avenue.
39th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
42d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
42d-street, near Broadway.
46th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
4th-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

A. CARD.

To property holders in the 19th Ward.—J. J. Smith & Co. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.
References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 118 West 15th st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT. Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 2-STORY AND attic brick building No. 148 Madison-st., with unexpired lease of lot, having about 9 years to run, with all the usual covenants of renewal. Ground rent, $140 per annum. Size of lot, 25x100; house, 22x44. Terms easy. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st. 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE—Extra size, on 160 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d-st., with stable-lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, No. 22 Fulton-st.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class three-story new house, in the beautiful village of East New-York, adjoining Brooklyn, for a house in the City. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, Room No 37.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET; also workshops in the rear. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BROWN-STONE front house, high basement, under cellar, with the modern improvements just painted and papered, in complete condition, No. 101 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th av. Apply at No. 421 7th-av., corner of 36th-st., drug store of Dr. Yard, or of SAMUEL HISCOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of the Gymnasium Building Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., each room being 45x90 feet, suitable for lectures, drills, or billiard rooms. Also, the adjoining lot and sheds, 30x90 feet, for three months. Rent low. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST-class 2 story brown stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY house No. 21 Hubert-st., in good order and within one block of St. John's Park. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BUILDING, No. 165 Reade-st. The cellar is well lighted and perfectly dry. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, TO LET—Three stories, brown-stone front, English basement, gas, water, baths, &c., lot 16⅔x100; house 16⅔x44 feet deep; in good order, handsomely finished. Also, a pleasant two-story cottage, with two lots of ground, in Hamilton-st., near Myrtle av. Cars pass near the door. Apply to No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York, or to JOHN GOUD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

PART OF THE DESIRABLY LOCATED House, No. 130 West 38th-st., to rent.—The above is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the upper part of the City. A family without children will only be treated with, and to such a party the terms will be made satisfactory. Apply to J. H. CORT, 455 6th-av.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.—No. 412 Broadway, with an L on Canal-st. Lot 200 feet deep; location cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 514 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—HALF OF A MODERN built three-story brick house, consisting of 7 rooms. Rent $175. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-terrace.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—(Eleven rooms.) Ample shade and space. Located in Fishkill, N. Y., one mile from River and New-Hamburgh station. Rent for Summer, $300. Table furnished at a low rate. Servants and horses supplied if desired. For reference, &c., address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I.—To let, a two-story cottage, neatly furnished, with garden spot, barn, stables, &c., beautifully situated near the South Bay. Rent $300. For further particulars, inquire of BRYCE & CO., No. 82 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AT Glen Cove, L. I., for the Summer; pleasant location fine grounds, handsome situation and good conveniences. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. F. REID, No. 166 Fulton-st., or Room No. 4, at No. 218 Fulton-st., after 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE, with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER,
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.

The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 165 Greenwich st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & JESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, cannot be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, containing all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FRONT OF OVER 5,000 FEET, ON THE HUDSON RIVER—Within one and a half hours of the City, containing about 300 acres of superior land, with a very fine large and commodious mansion, 80 by 56, and all the usual outbuildings, in fine order. The land is capable of division into a number of beautiful villa plots, all of which command splendid and extensive views of river and inland scenery, being just at the entrance of the Highlands. Needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It will be sold on very reasonable terms, and presents to capitalists an opportunity which cannot be equaled of obtaining one of the largest and finest fronts on the Hudson. For full particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

SOUTH ORANGE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, four plots of ground, beautifully located on Orange Mountain, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt—under good cultivation, with fruit and other trees; well watered by living springs; containing, severally, 8, 10, 14, and 15 acres, each plot capable of being subdivided to suit the purchaser. The well-known healthfulness of this section, together with its easy access to the City, its beautiful scenery and fine roads, render it one of the most desirable residences for families that can be selected. They will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to H. FENNER, Esq., South Orange, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Such fine location not asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let with or without the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A DWELLing-house, gardener's house, carriage and green houses, together with 26 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. This property is situated on Prospect-st., between the thriving villages of Orange and Bloomfield, and is within three or four minutes' walk of the Watsessing station of the New-York and Bloomfield Railroad, and one mile from the Brick Church station of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. B. CORNELL, No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above points are two of the best localities with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTIful villa sites in Llewellyn-Park, on Tulip-aven

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF THE
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 31 WALL-ST.

Pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and with the requisite assent of the Stockholders, notice is hereby given that the subscription for the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company in the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, and remain open until the 10th day of the same month, inclusive. Stockholders may subscribe at par for their respective proportion of said $300,000 of additional Capital, at the rate of Two shares of the new stock for every Two shares of stock standing in their names at the time of such subscription. Stockholders will have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, and it will be necessary for parties to whom rights may have been assigned to appear at the office of the Company in person or by attorney to sign the subscription, presenting at the same time the assignment of such rights. All shares not subscribed for by the 10th day of July next, and all fractional rights of shares not merged into full shares at the same date, will be disposed of under the direction of the Board of Directors. The full amount of the stock so subscribed will be payable at the time of subscription, and shares not paid for by that date will be considered as relinquished, and will be disposed of as the Board of Directors may hereafter determine.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th day of June to the 30th day of July, inclusive.

Dated May 11, 1860.

EZRA P. DAVIS,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
MAHUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President. } Committee.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 184 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 184 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 15, 1858, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1883. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in checks on the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.

RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, Kentucky, are requested to meet at the office of E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, at 12 o'clock, M., to make preparations for the coming sale under the foreclosure of said mortgage.

D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, } Trustees.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 29, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons from the first mortgage bonds, due May 1 and Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid by the Receiver on the 10th inst., with Exchange and Interest to, but not beyond that date. Holders will please send their coupons as early as practicable for collection, to the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on TUESDAY, June 5 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.

E. B. MEAD, Secretary.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—$1,000 FIRST MORTgage Bond of the New-York and Flushing Railroad Company.

$5,000—A mortgage on Dock Property on the Hudson River. Property worth $12,000 to $15,000; 7 per cent. interest, and a small discount will be made. Inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860. JAMES CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by THOMAS DIMMY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual Interest Coupons on the 1st mortgage bonds, due June 1st, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

$200,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT applicants, on real estate, in this City and Brooklyn. Also $80,000 to invest in the purchase of good 7 per cent second bonds and mortgages. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 39 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.

WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD
STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

$500.000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)

Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THIS ROAD

Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and, in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 90 hours of Houston.

THE BONDS

Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to C. CONGER, SEYS & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK. On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.

Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.

STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN BROOKE leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.

T. LOOKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, Caldwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. BAYENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $2 25. 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5 40 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:00 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Mt. St. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 12th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.

Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock, M., of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.

The names of two responsible persons as sureties for the proper performance of the contract must accompany each proposal.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME BREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident that she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife and husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 23d-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN.
IMPORTATIONS FROM JAPAN.

The attention of merchants, manufacturers and others is respectfully called to the advantages the undersigned is prepared to offer in making shipments to JAPAN, and in importations from that country, as he is about to put on a CLIPPER BARK which will be the pioneer of a regular line proposed to be established, to open commercial intercourse between the United States and Japan, under the new treaty. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the very great importance of the trade which is likely to spring up between the two countries, as he presumes the acknowledged sagacity of our business men has already caused them to have an eye to the New Empire of wealth which has until now, been a "sealed book" to the outside commercial world. When it is remembered that intercourse has been opened with Japan, with her forty millions of intelligent and prosperous people it is not difficult to surmise that the enterprise and energy of America will be turned to good account in that direction.

The undersigned represents the commercial house of JNO. ALLMAN, Jr., & CO., Kanagawa, Japan.

Which has just been established by a member of the firm who has resided among the Japanese for the last two years, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with their mode of doing business. The house has already established a line of vessels between San Francisco, Cal., and Japan, which vessels are engaged in carrying many of the staple products of the two countries to and fro

Specimens of Rape Seed Oil, one of the important staples of Japan, a part of a recent cargo from the house of Allman, Jr., & Co., can be seen at the subscriber's office. This oil, by a practical test on board of the United States steamship *Powhatan*, has been found superior to the best Sperm Oil, and it can be put on our markets at a cost of one-third less than the Sperm, affording too a handsome profit. Specimens of Tea, Silk and Lacquer Ware can also be seen.

Parties who do not know the undersigned personally can be satisfied as to the reliability of the concern by an interview.

For further information, address or call upon
RO. H. GALLAGHER,
No. 51 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre.	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $100. 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage to return from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmatre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, June 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bill of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 1st of June. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New York Wednesday July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14.	TUESDAY, May 8.
SATURDAY, June 2.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, Sept 11.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin Passage.....$130

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 19 Faubourg Montmarte.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (staterooms and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 9, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, 23; Atlanta 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75, Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15

For freight and passage apply at No 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship BUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at low rates.

Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, taking freight for Norfolk and Portsmouth at 6 cents per foot. Freight for North Carolina &c., will be forwarded by railroad from Portsmouth free of commission. Passage and fare, stateroom included, $8; steerage passage, $4. Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 20th of June.

E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through. J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!

The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Thursday, May 31,	Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1,	Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3,	Friday, June 8,
Monday, June 4,	

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—TO LET—DAVIDS' ISLAND, for Sunday Schools, Churches, Select, Private and Picnic Parties, &c., situated in Long Island Sound, 17 miles from New-York; the portion to be let consists of a 10-acre Grove, with the large saloons, &c., to be solely under charge of the Committee of the party hiring for the day. Engagements can now be made for any day in advance for the season. A commodious Summer boarding hotel has been erected for the reception of permanent visitors. Extensive improvements have been made. For particulars, apply to GEORGE W. DAVIDS, No. 137 William-st., New-York City.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY—TO WITness the ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB. The favorite steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will accompany the New-York Yacht Club down the Bay and back, on THURSDAY, June 7, 1860, leaving Pier No. 26, between Barclay and Robinson sts., North River, at 10:15 A. M. Tickets $1.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 130 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
CORTESI—MUSIANI.
GRAND COMBINATION.

Mme. CORTESI has the honor of announcing that she has rented from the Directors the Academy of Music, for A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES,
Commencing MONDAY, June 4,
for the purpose of introducing to the American public the great Tenor,

SIGNOR MUSIANI,

who has made an immense sensation during the late opera season in Havana.

MME. CORTESI,

In returning her sincere thanks for the great favor with which she has been received at her two former visits in New-York, at the Academy of Music, trusts that she will meet with a liberal patronage, which she will endeavor to deserve through the perfection and completeness of the Operas to be produced, and the merits of the artists engaged.

Mme. CORTESI has much pleasure in being able to state that in addition to the artists forming her own company, she has engaged the favorite contralto,

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,

The great basso,

SIGNOR SUSINI,

The favorite baritone

SIGNOR AMODIO,

The celebrated basso profundo,

SIGNOR NANNI,

SIGNOR SBRIGLIA, SIGNOR TAMARO,
BARILLI, BELLINI, &c., &c.
Musical Director and Conductor.....SIG. MUZIO
Manager and Musical Director.....SIG. SERVADIO

MONDAY, June 4, 1860,

Will be presented Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts, of

IL POLIUTO.
THE MARTYRS.

Characters:

Pauline	Mme. Cortesi
Polyntus	Sig. Musiani
Severus	Sig. Amodio
Felix	Sig. Henster
Nearcus	Sig. Rupio
Callisthenes	Sig. Nanni
People, Christians, Priests, Lictors.	
Conductor	Sig. MUZIO

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The Sale of Tickets commences this morning, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; the opera commences at 8.
NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Farewell engagement of
MRS.

THE PRIZE RING.

Another Unsuccessful Attempt of Woods and King to "have it out"—Police Interruption—Revolvers drawn, and no Money won.

At 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, it was agreed by the representatives of WOODS and KING, that the fight, made impossible by the arrest of the latter, should positively come off next morning, between the hours of 5 and 7, "no postponement on account of the weather." To keep the matter as quiet as possible only half-a-dozen carriage loads of "friends" were to be informed of these suddenly arranged details. But, somehow or other, at least four hundred persons must have been let into the secret, and by ten o'clock in the evening the matter was canvassed in the detective's office, and the information had already been telegraphed to Inspector FOLK, of Brooklyn. In ignorance of this fact, however, the friends and backers of the principals, with a large crowd of amateur "sports," and one or two carriage-loads of reporters, made their way a little after midnight toward East New-York. Here the initiated were first informed that the rendezvous was at Centreville Course. The track was reached a little after dawn. Here it was rumored that the police were on the alert, as, indeed, they were—for in the sequel it was ascertained that some forty were present in citizens' clothes, prepared for any emergency, each armed with mace and revolver. On account of rumors, it was judged best to go a few fields further on. This was done, a ring was made, and then the fact became very evident that the field was full of policemen. Inspector FOLK was present himself, and avowed his determination to put a stop to the fight. WOODS and KING were near at hand, but not on the ground. Many of the crowd thought that the police were either too few to interfere or were beyond the limits of their authority, and so arranged a little "best fight" between "feather weights" for the purpose of seeing what the police would do. Two young sports made themselves conspicuous in collecting a subscription for the best man. They collected about forty dollars from the crowd, and the feather weights, after some discussion, agreed to fight for that sum. They entered the ring—their names, BILLY DONNELLY and TOMMY THOMPSON. They were about peeling, when the police exhibited their staves, made a rush, secured the ring rope and ended the "test fight" in a quiet and summary manner. The collector of the purse disappeared with marvellous rapidity when the Police made their appearance and has not since been heard from.

In the meantime WOODS and KING, and a few in the secret, had proceeded about a mile further on, by the side of the railroad. Here a "good spot for a fight" was found, and preliminaries were entered upon. KING had not brought his fighting shoes, and demanded that WOODS should knock out the spikes in his, to make the thing "square." WOODS objected. Nearly an hour was thus spent, when the cry of "Police!" was again heard. A stampede ensued. Hasty orders were given by some one to go to Willett's Point, the property not long since bought by Uncle Sam, as it was presumed the Police force were not empowered to make any arrest on the territories of the General Government. A little before 9 o'clock the party reached the Point, much reduced in numbers, the pedestrians having given out through sheer fatigue, so that all on the ground were carriage company. There were probably seventy or seventy-five in all. The ring was hastily made, in a field in front of Willett's Point Hotel, and at 9 o'clock WOOD entered it, not "shying his castor" after the traditional manner, but getting over the ropes slowly and sitting down on a stool. KING was called for, when there arose another dispute as to the spikes in the shoes. When WOOD finally agreed to have them knocked out, the cry of police was again heard, and in a few moments a body of thirty Metropolitans in citizens' clothes, but with shields and batons displayed, and headed by Inspector FOLK, marched in the direction of the ring. There was some talk among the hackmen and a few others of resisting the policemen, and one or two stones were thrown, a small one hitting Inspector FOLK in the back. At the same moment JOHN T. SHEARE received a blow on the forehead from some unknown quarter, and dropped. The Inspector drew his revolver with an oath. The men also drew their revolvers. The crowd thereupon dispersed with most marvellous rapidity. But it was at this moment that the police lost their coolness, and commenced an indiscriminate clubbing of all within their reach, in at least four instances beating men against whom no charge was subsequently made. In two cases men most severely beaten were not even arrested.

On the drawing of the revolvers there was a general rush for the carriages—some hackmen, through fear of arrest, driving off without their fares, and in one case a hackman rode his horses off without his vehicle, from which they had been detached to rest after the long drive of the night. WOODS was arrested in his carriage, and received a much severer beating than he would ever receive in the ring, for attempting to escape. T. BURNS was arrested in the same carriage. JOHN CLEAVELAND, while sitting in the hotel, had a finger broken, and received a severe contusion of the head, before arrest. He was making no resistance. JNO. WHITE, subsequently discharged, was badly beaten on the arms. ANDERSON SMITH, who was arrested for inciting the mob to resist the officers was badly beaten over the head and in the forehead. KING was arrested in the hotel. When found he begged not to be clubbed. In his case the petition was listened to and he was the only unwounded man taken. There were eight arrests. All the prisoners were conveyed to Flushing, to Edwards' Hotel, and as a preliminary, after the hearing of the charges, were consigned to the custody of Sheriff CURTIS. The wounds of the prisoners were dressed by the Police Surgeon.

After recess a further examination of the prisoners was held, which resulted as follows:

WOODS and KING were each held to bail in $500 to keep the peace, MAT GOODERSON and a friend being security for both.

ADDISON SMITH, aiding and abetting, and exciting to riot, held in $250 to answer.

THOMAS BURNS, aiding and abetting. Fined $15. Paid.

JNO. CLEAVELAND, (keeper of Ten Pin Saloon, Lafayette Hall,) aiding and abetting. Fined $10.

PATRICK KERNAN, fined $15.

WM. CLARK and M. WARREN, discharged.

JNO. WHITE had been discharged, on the preliminary examination.

For his energy and perseverance in his pursuit of the prize fighters and baffling them in their purpose, Inspector FOLK deserves high commendation; but the very free use of the club upon unresisting men cannot be too severely censured, and ends in creating sympathy for those whose acts all good citizens condemn.

The pistols were not drawn too soon, perhaps, but the handlers of them were altogether too nervous to be entrusted with such dangerous implements. Our reporter had two pointed at his head for merely asking the names of a couple of prisoners. Two pistols went off during the *melee*, the bullet from one striking a boy in the fleshy part of the leg. The other did no damage. It was impossible to ascertain from which party the shots came.

Thus ended the last attempt at a prize-fight, in the vicinity of New-York, for probably a long time.

A CARD FROM MR. CONNELL.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—JOHN CONNELL, being duly sworn before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, did depose and say that he has read in several of the morning papers of this day, June 2, an account of the arrest of deponent and another person, on the charge of an attempt to leave the City of New-York to engage in a prize-fight in New-Jersey; and, in relation to said matter, deponent makes solemn oath that he has not, in any way or shape, been engaged or interested in such prize-fight, and had no knowledge of any such matter until arrested on this trumped up charge. JOHN CONNELL.

Sworn to before me the 2d day of June, 1860. JAMES G. COOPER, Commissioner of Deeds.

Dr. Hartley and Dr. Valentine Mott.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to sharpen the memory of my learned and venerated friend, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, I take the liberty of publishing his letter to me *in extenso*. Since the date of this letter I have paid him the compliment of an almost weekly use of his name, appended to a modest extract, in some one or more of our public journals; and although my residence was publicly known, and has for years been in close proximity to his, yet nothing has ever come to my knowledge he has ever, by letter or in person, requested its discontinuance. In calling upon the Doctor to-day, however, he assures me he did send a note, containing such a request, but his memory does not serve him as to its date or address.

I also have to request the publication of Dr. WILLARD PARKER'S letter to me, and from which I took the liberty of conferring the honor of using his name as a reference. They are in *my possession—in their own handwriting*—and speak for themselves. At another time, and it may be in another manner, I shall take the liberty of impressing these gentlemen with a more favorable acquaintance than their somewhat treacherous memory seems now to admit.

F. W. HARTLEY, M. D., Aurist,
No. 763 Broadway.

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. FRANCIS W. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in the profession and as a gentleman.

He proposes to plant himself in the West, and he has my sincere wishes for his success.

W. PARKER, M. D., Prof. Surgery, &c.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1849.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This may inform that Dr. FRANCIS W. HARTLEY has been a medical practitioner in this City for about three years past. From my intercourse with him, I have found his deportment correct and gentlemanly. He is a graduate in medicine of King's College in London. From the knowledge I have of this institution, its standing is equal to that of any in the British Metropolis. VALENTINE MOTT.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1849.

THE OYSTER SLOOP MURDERS.

Further Developments in the Life of Hicks—The Tragedy of the Saladin—Interesting Details of a Past Tragedy.

The statements touching the case of HICKS, the pirate, which were published in the TIMES of Friday last, and the mysterious allusions by the criminal to his agency in the piracy and murders on board of the *Saladin*, contained in some doggerel rhyme which he dictated to a gentleman in his cell, have led to a discovery of all the facts concerning those events, which have been volunteered by several persons who were cognizant of the circumstances of the case, and who have called at our office, or sent us communications on the subject.

Among these is a gentleman who was a magistrate of the County of Guysboro, Nova Scotia, in the year 1844, and who was one of the persons who boarded the wreck of the *Saladin*, as she lay bilged among the rocks, some twenty-five miles east of Halifax, her piratical crew being at the time carousing on shore with their ill-gotten plunder. He states that, as near as he can recollect, the vessel was run on shore in a clear day in the month of June; that the crew had the day before thrown overboard Capt. FIELDING, who was the instigator of the mutiny; and, after sinking all the boats but one, by loading them with copper bars, they escaped to the shore, carrying with them some $80,000, mostly in Mexican silver, which had been divided amongst themselves, and which they had in bags, kegs, &c. It was two or three days before anybody, except the fishermen, had any knowledge of the wreck, and it was wholly owing to the extraordinary conduct of the pirates on shore that they came to be suspected, and were finally arrested and conveyed to Halifax for trial. On boarding the bark, her decks, cabin and rallings presented every appearance of a recent and sanguinary struggle. Everything was in disorder; fragments of clothing and other articles bestrewed the decks, indicating that the crew had plundered the cargo before taking to the boats. A Government vessel carried the crew to Halifax, where they were arraigned, convicted, and several of them hung.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following communication, accompanied with a volume of the *Albion* of 1844, containing full particulars of the case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: My attention being attracted to the report in this day's issue of the NEW-YORK TIMES of the sentence of ALBERT HICKS for piracy and murder, and especially to that part of the report in which the following verses dictated by HICKS were written down by the reporter:

"'I shipped on board the *Saladin*,
As you may understand,
Bound to South America,
Capt. KENZIE in command.

We arrived in that country
Without undue delay,
When FIELDING came on board.
Ah! cursed be that day!

He first persuaded us
To do that horrid crime;
We could then have prevented it,
If we'd begun in time.

I stained my hands in human blood,
Which I do not deny:
I shed the blood of innocence,
For which I have to die.'

The foregoing lines evidently allude to some dark and mysterious event in the career of HICKS, which hereafter will, probably, be fully explained in a confession to his counsel."

I am enabled at once to solve, in part, the mystery, by acquainting you that in the month of June, 1844, a barque called the *Saladim*, laden with guano, and having on board a quantity of gold in bars, was stranded on the Southern coast of Nova Scotia, near the Gut of Canso. After some days, the small number of the crew (seven,) and other circumstances, excited suspicions of foul play in reference to the wreck, and all the hands being arrested by the authorities were brought to Halifax, where they were subsequently tried before a special commission, when four of the men were convicted of one of the most atrocious deeds of murder and piracy ever recorded in the annals of crime. A sketch of the facts, confirmed by the confessions of the convicts, will be found in the accompanying number of the New-York *Albion*, of Aug. 10, 1844, copied from a Canadian newspaper. I cannot now recollect whether or not the four convicts were all executed. I rather think one, if not two of them, was respited and subsequently pardoned. That HICKS was one of the guilty crew of this ill-fated ship seems more than probable, from his statement to your Reporter; but, whether one of the respited convicts, or one of the men who became witnesses for the Crown, he alone can explain. It will be seen by the narrative that the monster FIELDING, who incited the mutiny, was, with his innocent son, himself destroyed by the guilty men whom he had seduced into the commission of the earlier murders. The horrid narrative will doubtless now be read with interest, in reference to the history of the frightful crime for which HICKS is about to suffer death. A.

SATURDAY, June 2, 1860.

When the *Saladin* was about leaving Valparaiso, Capt. FIELDING, whose vessel had been confiscated for a breach of the revenue laws of the country, applied to Capt. MCKENZIE for a passage to England for himself and his son; and they were taken on board as cabin passengers. Shortly after getting to sea, FIELDING occasionally spoke to the men unfavorably of Capt. MCKENZIE, told them of the valuable cargo there was on board, and questioned them as to their courage and resolution, if they were called upon to act in desperate circumstances. All this disclosure with them was separately, he never speaking to more than one of them at a time.

He finally told them, still speaking in the same cautious manner to only one at a time, that the crew were about to destroy the officers and take the ship out of their hands; that the one whom he so addressed had better join them, or his own life would be in danger. In this diabolical manner he succeeded in seducing them, one after another, into a mutiny, before they were aware of the true state of the case; and, in an incredibly short time after he first mentioned his fiendish plan, he succeeded in obtaining the engagement to take part with him of a sufficient number to carry them into effect. The whole of this was effected in fourteen days, and those who were in the plot, being the prisoners, with the exception of CARR and GALLOWAY, were of the one watch, and consequently, all being on deck together, they had no difficulty in putting their plans into execution.

The night of the 13th of April was first proposed for the tragedy, but one of the mutineers not being in his place on deck, and perhaps the whole of them not being sufficient in that hardihood which alone prepares the heart of man for such dreadful deeds, the thing was delayed. Previous to the next night, FIELDING had got opportunity to further infuse his devilish spirit into them, excited their fears, inflamed their cupidity, and got them fully prepared for the deed of blood.

The mate's watch, including all the mutineers, was then on deck; and FIELDING pretending that he was irritated by an argument which he had with Capt. MCKENZIE, remained on deck in conversation with the unsuspecting mate, who repeatedly asked him why he did not go down into the cabin to his rest. This he evaded, and still remained on deck. Finally, it now being near 12 o'clock at night, the mate went to the man at the helm and told him to steer as well as he could, and, as he was unwell, he would lie down a spell on the hen coop. Here there was a favorable opportunity for them, and their victims in their full power—the captain asleep and infancied security in cabin, that half of the crew who were not in the plot reposing below in their hammocks, and the only object that was in their way had now laid himself down, and sank into a slumber amongst them.

This opportunity they but too well improved. The work of death was commenced by JOHNSON taking an axe, and, in darkness and silence, approaching the sleeping man, buried the edge of it in his head. Sensation was immediately suspended, and, without the least noise, they threw the lifeless body into the sea.

Their plan was next to kill the Captain, and JONES and ANDERSON were sent down into the cabin for that purpose; but the sleeping man's dog was keeping watch for his safety, while his brother animal was plotting his death. This dumb animal made them too fearful to proceed, and they returned on deck. Their plan was then temporarily altered; they proceeded aft, and called up the carpenter, and as soon as his head was above the companion he received a blow with a hammer which stunned him; one of the conspirators then placed his hands over his mouth, and two others threw him overboard. The contact with the sea probably restored animation, and he called out, "Murder!" This became the accidental cause of calling Capt. MCKENZIE on deck. On the drowning man crying "Murder," FIELDING, then near the entrance to the cabin, called out with a loud voice, "A man overboard!" When Capt. MCKENZIE, with the benevolent desire of saving some of his crew, rushed up on the deck; and no sooner had he got there than he was attacked with an axe by ANDERSON. The blow, however, did not take effect, and the assaulted man grappled with the murderer, who, it would appear, retreated, for he was some distance from the cabin stairs when he was seized by, I think it was HAZELTON, and JOHNSTON who was commanded from the helm by FIELDING to assist, running to the scene of action, took hold of one of the Captain's hands. In this situation, with three of the murderers holding him, FIELDING gave him repeated blows on the back part of the head with an axe; the whole intention then appearing evident, he cried out, "Oh, Captain FIELDING!" As soon as the fatal blow suspended animation, the body was cast into the sea.

After a short consultation they again assembled aft, and by way of amusing the watch below, they lowered the jib; the noise which this made, together with the calls of FIELDING and others, soon brought the poor wretches on deck; and, with perfect security to themselves, in the darkness of midnight, and with weapons of destruction in their hands, they silently dispatched them, one after another, as they came on deck; and in the short space of an hour after the work of destruction had begun, six unsuspecting mortals were thus hurried into eternity, and their bodies buried under the waves of the ocean.

They then had the vessel, with all the costly freight, entirely at their command, and FIELDING proposed that they should run her to the coast of North America, and land at some secluded spot in or about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and secure their booty on shore; after which they would go to the States and return with some small vessel to bring it away. This well laid scheme was, however, rendered abortive by his own cupidity and reckless inhumanity.

CARR and GALLOWAY, the cook and steward, who were not in the plot, and whose duties did not call them on deck, were then the only ones that remained, and it became a matter of inquiry what should be done with them. FIELDING proposed that they should be slain also. This was objected to, and some of them said there should be no more blood split. When they were called up in the morning and informed what had been done, GALLOWAY, we understood had said that he was sorry he had not been killed with his messmate; and CARR was crying all the next day. They were then all called together by FIELDING, and an oath was administered to them on the Bible that they would all be true to each other like a band of brothers. It would appear, however, that FIELDING was suspicious of them, notwithstanding their unholy oath, for, at his suggestion, all the arms and ammunition, together with all the axes, adzes, and all offensive weapons on board were thrown into the sea.

In a conversation the next day with JOHNSON, FIELDING said he would get rid of CARR and GALLOWAY when they got near the land, by giving them a dose of poison, and alleged that they must have the crew still further reduced. This JOHNSON did not approve of, and mentioned it to his comrades, which occasioned them all to feel suspicions of FIELDING. These suspicions were increased by their accidentally discovering that he had secreted two horse pistols some ammunition and a large carving knife. This they immediately taxed him with, but he denied knowing anything about them, and in a controversy that ensued, he said that he would throw himself overboard, and was leaving the cabin professedly with that intent. They, however, took hold of him to stop him, and having got hold of him they kept him; and on some one of them saying he ought to be secured, they momentarily came to the determination to do it, and tied him hand and foot, and, melancholy to say, the young boy who had taken no part in the transaction, was tied also. In this state they were confined to the cabin floor all night.

The next morning the son, it would appear, was liberated, for he was afterward found on the forward part of the deck. As for the monster FIELDING himself, he had his feet untied, and was brought on deck, and made to hear the consultation respecting what was to be done with him, the result of which consultation was that they should throw him overboard, and this was accordingly done; and CARR and GALLOWAY were made to assist in doing it. The poor little boy was forward at the time, and notwithstanding his piteous prayers for mercy, and his screams of affright, he was thrown over also.

We have had to omit many incidents in these hurried details, but we believe the foregoing will be found a faithful and accurate outline.

At the close of the prosecution the jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of guilty against the four prisoners—JONES, ANDERSON, HAZLETON and JOHNSON.—*Kingston Whig.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMENCEMENT OF SALES FOR UNPAID TAXES.—Parties who own real estate in this City, who have been so neglectful as to fail to call "at the captain's office" and settle for taxes during the year 1855, are reminded that the annual sale of property for unpaid taxes commences at the City Hall to-day, under the direction of the Comptroller, and will be continued from day to day until completed. The same warning applies to house-owners, whose water rents for 1854 remain unpaid, as both are included in the same sale. To the uninitiated it may not be amiss to state, that at such sales the fee of property is no sold, but it is bid off to the party who will take it for the *shortest term of years*, the owner having, however, the equity of redemption within twelve months, by paying the arrears and all expenses, with 14 per cent. added. Many fortunes have been made at these sales in old times, when books were kept in such a blundering manner that it was not uncommon for a party to have his house sold over his head, without his knowledge, as no notice of sale or of arrears is given, except such as is published in the papers selected for the job, and these are generally such as have the smallest circulation. Another feature, eminently deserving attention, is that a house or lot is not sold by its *Street* number, but by the number designated on the *Ward Map*, so that an owner who does not know the Ward number of his house or lot, is in danger of being incontinently sold out, his only relief, in case he has paid his taxes, &c., being the tedious process of appeal to the Supervisors.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE MILITARY AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The First Division of the New York State Militia have received preliminary orders to parade in honor of the Japanese Ambassadors. The Eighth Regiment will act as special escort. It is understood that the division will form on the Battery, thence march up Broadway to Bond-street, through Bond-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Union-square, and down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel. A movement is on foot to secure a turn-out of the Fire Department in torchlight procession in honor of the Embassy. The members of the Department, it is said, express a readiness to turn out, but refuse to subject themselves to the expense of torches, insisting that the same should be paid out of the $30,000 appropriation made by the City.

THE IRISH DELEGATE TO THE M. E. CONFERENCE.—Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, D. D., the delegate from Ireland to the Methodist General Conference, now in session at Buffalo, preached in this city yesterday morning at St. Paul's Church, in Fourth-avenue. He took for his text the following passage, from 29th verse of the first chapter of John: "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." The discourse, which was delivered without notes, treated of the Divinity of Christ, his identity with the Godhead, and contained an able exposition of the doctrine of the atonement. Dr. SCOTT returns to Ireland by the steamer which sails from this port on Wednesday next.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER.—PETER BURNS one of the small remnant of surviving New York Volunteers was buried yesterday. He has been sick several months, and died at the City Hospital. He was buried from the house of a friend and fellow soldier in Orchard-street. Most of his former comrades in arms living in this City attended his funeral. He was a member of Company A, New-York Volunteers, and was 35 years of age. He leaves two orphan children.

BIDS FOR BOILER PLATE IRON FOR THE HIGH BRIDGE.—Bids were opened on Saturday for the necessary quantity of boiler plate iron, intended to be used in the construction of the seven foot main which is to be laid across the High Bridge, for the purpose of furnishing an additional supply of water to meet the wants of the City, the two pipes now laid being inadequate.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the session of this BOARD on Saturday ALBERT HEARNE and A. S. BOYD were appointed patrolmen on the Brooklyn force, and the usual report of the Sanitary squad was received.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL TO JUNE 1, 1860.—Remaining on May 25, 231; admitted to June 1, 62; discharged, cured or relieved, 32; died, 12; remaining at date, 249. Males, 205; Females, 44.

Police Reports.

ANOTHER SHARP TRANSACTION IN REAL ESTATE.

Mr. George Robinson, of Hudson, N. Y., has preferred complaints against Ruggles W. Clapp and Richard M. Robbins, of this City, charging them with having defrauded him of $9,976 62 by false representations. The complainant alleged that he had bargained with Clapp for the purchase of a number of bonds, and a farm of 1,280 acres in the State of Illinois, which he was informed belonged to Robbins and his wife, who conveyed to him a deed of the property in question, upon his delivery to Clapp of a note for $2,825, drawn on the 5th of February, 1859, by Cornelius Wendell, of Washington, D. C., and payable four months after date, with his individual notes for $7,151 in addition. The transaction is alleged to have occurred a year ago, but subsequently Robinson ascertained that neither Robbins or his wife owned the Illinois property, and that the deeds and bonds were of no value. The accused were yesterday arrested by Officers Smith and McCord, of the Lower Police Court, and Justice OSBORN required Clapp to give bail for his appearance to answer, but discharged Robbins on his own recognizances, as it was not shown that his part in the transaction was taken with a guilty knowledge.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.

FRANCIS LATZ, a middle-aged German, who for some time past has been unemployed, having become greatly dispirited at his ill-fortune, on Saturday evening procured a dose of strychnine, and with it terminated his existence. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body at the saloon No. 134 Canal-street, where deceased was temporarily stopping.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

On Saturday afternoon JOSEPH N. BABENESS, a lad 10 years of age, residing at No. 420 West Sixteenth-street, was drowned in the basin at the foot of Twelfth-street, North River. The body was recovered fifteen minutes after the boy fell into the water; but life was extinct. WILLIAM MCCARTER, a man 27 years of age, died at Blackwell's Island on Friday in consequence of injuries received in falling from a scaffold upon which he was employed in the erection of the new Island Hospital. CHARLES RIVES, a lunatic, died at the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, on Saturday, from suffocation, a piece of meat having lodged in his throat while at the dinner-table. Deceased was a German, 39 years of age. Coroners GAMBLE and JACKMAN held the inquests.

Fires.

IN A CRACKER BAKERY.

The upper part of the building No. 262 Front-street, corner of Dover, was destroyed at 12½ o'clock yesterday morning. The premises were occupied by DAVISON, YOUNG & Co., as a ship bread and cracker bakery, and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

IN A FANCY GOODS STORE.

Some valuable dry goods in the show window of JOHN MANGLE'S fancy goods store, No. 335 Eighth-avenue, took fire on Saturday evening by coming in contact with a gas light, and $500 damage was done. The loss is covered by an insurance in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

IN A DWELLING HOUSE.—Early yesterday morning the roof of the dwelling-house No. 176 Grand-street was accidentally set on fire, and injury to the extent of $200 was suffered. The premises were fully insured.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—There were 102 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 18; women, 13; boys, 42; girls, 29. Adults, 31; children, 71. Males, 60; females, 42; colored persons, 1. There were 12 deaths by consumption and 20 by fevers.

A REPUBLICAN DEDICATION.—Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut, will address the Republicans of Greenpoint, on Monday evening, June 4, on the occasion of the dedication of their new wigwam.

BURGLARY.—The office of HENRY HARTRAN, on Flushing-avenue, was entered by thieves, Friday night. They blew open a safe with powder, and got $15 for their trouble.

SUICIDE.—HENRY HALL, a sailor, 50 years old, residing at No. 220 Front-street, committed suicide, Saturday, by cutting his throat with a razor. Intemperance was the cause of the act.

Staten Island.

COMPLETION OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAILOAD—OPENING CELEBRATION.—This road, which has been in process of construction over a year, was last week finally completed and thrown open to travel. The event was celebrated on Saturday by an excursion of the officers of the road, together with a large number of invited guests, who embarked at 11 o'clock A. M. on board a special train, at Vanderbilt's Landing, proceeding the entire distance of the route to its western terminus, at Tottenville, at which point it is designed to connect by ferries with South Amboy, thus affording a connecting line with the Camden and Amboy road to Philadelphia.

The road is twelve miles in length, and intersects a portion of the island abounding in delightful scenery, affording one of the most desirable locations for residence near the city.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.—The Republicans of Richmond County held a grand mass meeting at Richmond on Saturday evening, and were addressed by GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., and other able speakers. The occasion was the largest Republican demonstration ever witnessed on the Island, and the enthusiasm manifested marked a decided increase of interest for that party.

Late from Havana.

ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED BY THE UNITED STATES STEAMER CRUSADER—SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AFRICAN SLAVES AT KEY WEST.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans at 8 A. M. on the 27th ult., arrived at Havana at 2 P. M. on the 29th ult., and took her departure for this port at 1 P. M. on the 30th, arriving here yesterday evening, four days and four hours from Havana.

The *Cahawba* has had delightful weather the entire passage.

The city and harbor of Havana continue perfectly healthy.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. Commandant JOHN N. MAFFIT, came into Havana on the 29th from Key West. The *Crusader*, on the afternoon of the 23d ult., off Cay Verde, in the mouth of the old Bahama channel, captured a bark having on board over five hundred negroes from the coast of Africa. The prize was placed in charge of Lieut. J. M. DUNCAN, (First Lieutenant of the C.,) and under convoy of the steamer proceeded to Key West, where the slaves were landed, to join those previously captured by the *Wyandotte* and *Mohawk*. There are now over seventeen hundred Africans at that place in charge of the United States Marshal, awaiting the action of our Government in the matter.

The captain and crew of the slaver bark were prisoners on board the *Crusader*. Although the name of the vessel was obliterated, it was stated in Havana that she was the *Bogota*, belonging to New-York.

The courtesy and commisseration manifested by Capt. MAFFIT and the officers of the *Crusader* towards the captured Africans were the theme of particular commendation at Key West and Havana.

Capt. M. forwarded his dispatches and mail by the *Cahawba*, and proceeded the same day to his cruising ground. The machinery of the *Crusader* is in bad order.

The local news at Havana was unimportant.

The Havana *Price Current*, of the 29th, states that the Sugar market of the past week had been quite active in shipments of previous purchases. Buyers were coming forward more freely. No. 12 quoted at 8¼@8⅜ reals. Stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas 295,000 boxes, which makes it about 87,000 less than last year same date. Freights have been more active without attaining the high rates previously given. Exchanges on London, 60 days sight, 12⅛@13 premium; New-York, 60 days sight, ½@½ prem.; New-York, 3 days sight, 2½@3 prem.; New-Orleans, 60 days sight, ½@1 prem.; New-Orleans, 3 to 8 days sight, 2½@3 prem.

The *Cahawba* has on freight $224,000 in Mexican silver.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 2, 1860—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 12,599 bbls. Flour, 53,306 bushels Wheat, 168,987 bushels Corn, 39,929 bushels Oats, 2,114 pkgs. Provisions, and 750 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 80 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100, lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 867 bbls., including 616 bbls. Pots, and 251 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 3,800 bags Rio, part at 13¼c.@13½c.; 300 bags Laguayra at 14c.; and 82 bags Jamaica on terms not made public.

COTTON—Only 800 bales have been reported sold to-day, including Middling Uplands at 11¼c.@11⅝c. ℔ lb., and other grades at proportionate quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day for State and Western Flour, though prices of the low grades have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of only 10,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 32½@$5 50, chiefly at $5 32½@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 50; Inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 00 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 32½	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 05	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour rules quiet, at former rates. Sales have been made of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 60 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is saleable and steady at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey; and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices of desirable lots, especially of Spring, are quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported of 47,000 bushels, including White Michigan, (in barrels,) at $1 58; White Ohio, at $1 50; Amber Western, on terms not ascertained; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 29; Chicago Spring, part at $1 25; and White Kentucky, at $1 66 ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet plenty, to-day, the receipts since our last having been unusually heavy. The demand, though animated, has not been sufficiently brisk to absorb the available supplies. Prices declined a shade, and closed languidly. We have heard of sales of 135,000 bushels, at 60c.@62c. for heated and damp mixed Western; 63@64c. for sound do. do.; 70c.@71c. for yellow Western, and 78c.@80 for small lots of white Southern ℔ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye continues quiet, yet is stiffly held at 92c.@94c. ℔ bushel. Sales light. Barley is dull and heavy at from 60c.@75c. ℔ bushel; 7,000 bushels Western were sold on private terms. Oats moderately sought after, including very poor to very good Canada, at 38c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@42c.; State, 42c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved. Sales, 3,500 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, here, at $17 87½@$17 93¾; do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within the current month, $18 12½@$18 25; Old Mess, here, at $17 37½@$17 40; New Prime, at $13 50@$13 55; and Old do at $12 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7⅞c. ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. Sales have been reported of 375 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand. Sales have been made of 285 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, mainly at 21½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been restricted to-day, though, with increased accommodation, rates have favored shippers. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 340 tons, from Leghorn, &c., to an Atlantic port, with privilege of from Charleston to Boston, $4,250; one, 292 tons, from Smyrna to New-York, $2,500; a brig, 300 tons, from a Southern port to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $24; a schooner, 158 tons, to Para and back, $1,800; a brig, 188 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2 ℔ bbl.; a bark, 391 tons, from Laguna to New-York, Logwood, about $5 25; a brig from Sombrero to New-York, Guano, $4; a bark, 270 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a brig, 230 tons, to a Windward Island, 60c., and back from Sombrero to Baltimore, on private terms; a schooner, 140 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,250; two, each 150 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,360 each; a brig, 190 tons, from Machias to Montego Bay, Lumber, $8, and back to New-York. Logwood, $4; one, 260 tons, from St. Marys, Geo., to Porto Rico, Lumber, $10; a Br. schooner, 167 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,200; a bark, 284 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 40c.; a brig, 270 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 40c.; one, 300 tons, to Sagua and back, 37½c. and $3; one, 307 tons, same voyage, 37½c. and $2 50; a bark, 396 tons, to Havana and back, Sugar, $5, cargo out free; one, 491 tons, to Havana, $2,500; a brig, 343 tons, to Nuevitas and back, 37c., 34c., and $3@$3 50.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are superior to Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, more active than calomel for cleansing the liver, more searching than quinine as a febrifuge, and more invigorating than preparations of iron in debility. Forty-eight Pills for 25 cts.; 144 for 62 cts.; and 288 for $1.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Graefenburg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a speciality, and are skillfully and successfully treated. ☞ Invalids suffering from these complaints, or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institution, at reasonable charges. For terms, &c., address Dr. JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, *Resident Physician Graefenberg Company*, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice